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# Psychological Abstracts

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## EDITORIAL NOTE

Attention is invited to Entry No. 29, which lists for the first time *Case reports in clinical psychology*.

## GENERAL

### THEORY & SYSTEMS

1. Burrow, Triggant. (*Lifwynn Foundation, Westport, Conn.*) **The neurosis of man; an introduction to a science of human behavior.** New York: Harcourt, Brace, 1949. xxvi, 428 p. \$7.50—The phybiological researches of Dr. Burrow and his associates offer a new orientation in the field of human behavior and its disorders. A *faux pas* in development coincident with man's misuse of the symbol has resulted in disorder and conflict throughout his interrelational life. This behavioral aberration entails a false organization and systematization of the self. The common biological motivation and identity of man as a species has been split up into a myriad of divisive, wishfully activated 'I'-personae. "Normality" does not represent a socially valid criterion of health. It represents merely the reaction-average of these separative personae. Beneath this artificial systematization and its biased affects and prejudices (*ditention*), the latent identity of man with its continuity of interrelational function (*cotentention*) may be reactivated. Cotentive and ditentive behavior involve specific physiological patternings of tension which become internally discriminable through the appropriate technique. The two behavioral modes are accompanied by differences in instrumentally recordable responses—notably in respiration, eye-movements and brain-wave patterns.—W. E. Gall.

2. Holzscher, Ludwig von. **Praktische Psychologie; die Primitivperson im Menschen.** (Practical psychology; the primitive person in man.) Seebruck: Heering, 1949. 764 p.—The author postulates a "bipolar" theoretical framework: *Ichperson* (Ego) and *Primitivperson* (Id), and in conformance with Freudian hypotheses, which are freely modified and adapted, asserts the preponderantly dynamic character of primitive strivings in their effect upon all human actions. The author's main theories concern the rational inhibition of primitive action and reaction patterns, the weakness of the ego in the face of sustained primitive impulses, the unconscious subjectivity of rational processes, and the partial modification of rational functions by primitive impulses. The goal of psychology is to achieve a synthesis between the rational and primitive potentials in man. A number of fields of psychology are criticized and

described in terms of these theories. There are chapters on the psychology of advertising, social psychology with emphasis on the rise of the Nazi movement, propaganda, personality development, and the emotions. Holzscher critically considers American attitude and opinion research and the polls which, in view of their total disregard of the most fundamental insights of modern depth psychology (among which the rationalizing process ranks foremost) yield results of questionable validity.—H. H. Strupp.

3. Lewin, Bertram D. **The nature of reality, the meaning of nothing, with an addendum on concentration.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1948, 17, 524-526.—The idea of "reality," as it appears in free associations, stands for the female genitalia; for the association "nothing," the interpretation is the same. The common remark "I cannot concentrate" refers not to the stream of thought but to the urinary flow.—L. N. Mendes.

4. London, Ivan D. (*Tulane U., New Orleans, La.*) **The developing personality as a joint function of convergence and divergence.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 29, 167-187.—"The twin concepts of convergence, first proposed by Langmuir, are eminently adapted to a study of the developing human personality." "Divergence refers essentially to the impossibility in principle of setting up or discerning prognosticating rational schemes or patterns for certain sequences of phenomena. Convergence refers to those situations where, contrariwise, this is possible . . . [It] covers those indeterminate processes which average out into a definite state and in so doing converge to a limit in a manner either identifiable or definable as lawful in the classic sense." The author uses analogies from biological evolution and examines current psychological concepts of causality to attack rigid determinism in psychological thinking as "both scientifically and philosophically culpable" and asserts that "reductionism applied to the divergent is futile" and scientifically barren. In summary, "neither the position of the reductionist nor that of the anti-reductionist is sustainable if one is considered as excluding the other. . . . Where phenomena are divergent, reductionism is a pipe-dream; where admixtures of the convergent and divergent obtain, reductionism (partial, to be sure, and satisfactory only to a problematic degree) is indicated."—J. C. Franklin.

5. O'Neil, W. M. **The relation of inner experience and overt behavior.** *Aust. J. Psychol. Phil.*, 1949, 27, 27-45.—The relationship of inner experience and overt behavior is discussed from the point of view

that they are interrelated, and that existent cleavages among theoreticians have resulted from the "disinclination to push on with the implications of their views." Differences in conditions of observation have resulted in arbitrary distinctions between inner experience and overt behavior. Respect for inner experience as a proper realm for psychological study is based upon philosophical idealism, whereas radical behaviorism is imbedded in materialism. However, the acceptance of verbal report represents a modification of the extreme materialist position. The subject matter in psychology of importance to the author is such activities as "knowing (experiencing, being aware of, distinguishing, discrimination—), striving, (goal seeking, pursuing) and feeling (being pleased or displeased about—)." Since he considers it impossible to maintain a distinction between direct knowledge or observation and indirect knowledge or inference, O'Neil suggests that both "introspection" and "objective observation" should be used to secure maximum data.—*W. Coleman.*

6. Parcheminey, Georges. *La problématique du psycho-somatisme.* (The problematic in the psychosomatic concept.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1948, 12, 233-249.—Dunbar's cartesian dualism can not serve as a point of departure for scientific investigation. Freud and his disciples have played a predominant part in the creation of the psycho-somatic point of view which is only a section, artificially isolated, of an anthropological conception of medicine. In the early phases of evolution no difference can be made between the psychic and the organic an approximation which is more valid than the idea of the psychosomatic. At a certain moment, according to a Freudian thesis, the physical undergoes a transformation to the psychic; the reciprocal is equally true, as is demonstrated in conversion hysteria. This is not a principle of duality but of identity. 2 unacknowledged Germans, Carus and Groddeck, seem to the author to be the legitimate founders of the psychosomatic school.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

7. Pradines, Maurice. *L'antinomie de la raison scientifique: imagination et intuition.* (The antinomy of scientific reason: imagination and intuition.) *J. Psychol. norm. path.*, 1949, 42, 5-26.—After reviewing critically the pragmatist and É. Meyerson's positions on man's imaginative schematization of nature, the author proceeds to his own theory which postulates as sources of knowledge not only the senses and reason—admittedly factitious and in mutual disagreement—but also intuition. The senses afford awareness only of customary sequences resulting in associative knowledge; reason frees man from the limitations of association, enabling him to perceive consequences rather than mere sequences, and stirring to activity his *intuition* which is a "manner of perceiving unknown to the animal, familiar to the poet and the artist . . . common enough to the simple man . . . the speed of which must not hide from us its transcendence, nor the apparent primitiveness its actually retro-active nature." Between reason and reality so

perceived there is opposition without essential contradiction, since both differ from sense knowledge in being non-representative.—*M. Sheehan.*

8. Róheim, Géza. *The thread of life.* *Psychanal. Quart.*, 1948, 17, 471-486.—Traced through ancient myths, folklore, and modern rites, the concept of the thread of life is identified with umbilical cord symbolism. It is hardly likely that the latent, suppressed meaning of the myth goes back to the trauma of the severed umbilical cord. As the severance of the umbilical cord is a preconscious substitute for the ever-threatening castration anxiety, the severed thread myth, by representing the end merely as a cutting of the umbilical cord, transforms it into a beginning, and the final separation from the world is but a repetition of the first separation from the mother.—*L. N. Mendes.*

9. Shiller, Paul H. *A psychophysical interpretation of instinct action.* *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat.*, 1949, 10, 1-18.—Starting from a certain concordance between the way Lashley conceives the nervous activities that underlie the organization of adaptive behavior, and the empirical data gathered by Lorenz on the behavior of birds, the author presents "some more speculation" on the neural basis of instinctive behavior. The author considers "that certain masses of excitations of internal and external origin, respectively, conform with each other in their temporospatial characteristics. . . . Such an intercourse of actually matching features in the distribution of excitation masses is suggested to be regarded as the neural correlate . . . of drive or anticipatory adjustment. . . ." 29-item bibliography.—*A. Manoil.*

10. Souček, Rudolf. *Psychoanalýsa.* (Psychoanalysis). (3rd rev. ed.) Praha: Česká Grafická Unie, 1948. 76 p. 33 Kcs.—An elementary introduction to psychoanalysis, tracing its general development and presenting analytic interpretation of slips (Fehlleistungen), dreams, and neuroses. In the concluding chapter the author offers a critical but sympathetic appreciation of psychoanalysis as a psychological method and theory.—*J. Brožek.*

11. Thouless, R. H., & Wiesner, B. P. (Cambridge U., Eng.) *The psi processes in normal and "paranormal" psychology.* *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 192-212.—In normal perception and motor activity there is complete material causal continuity in the chain of events *except* for: (1) the production of a conscious mental event by a material process in the cerebral cortex in the case of perception, and (2) "the translation of the conscious mental event of volition into the material changes in the motor area of the cerebral cortex . . ." in the case of motor activity. These facts suggest the first hypothesis: the relation of a subject to his brain processes and nervous system in normal sensory perception is established by extrasensory perception. The second hypothesis is that activities of the nervous system are controlled by psychokinesis. "What is unusual about extrasensory perception and psychokinesis is not that they are processes abnormal in themselves,

but that they are exosomatic forms of processes which are normally endosomatic." A theory is further developed along with research suggestions for discovering more about the nature of parapsychological phenomena and their relation to facts of other fields.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

## METHODS &amp; APPARATUS

12. Haggard, Ernest A. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) On the application of analysis of variance to GSR data: I. The selection of an appropriate measure. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 378-392.—Data were obtained from the testing of 50 boys and 50 girls, at 13.5 and at 17.5 years of age. 2305 responses to words were quantified according to each of 4 GSR measures: resistance change, conductance change, log resistance change, and log conductance change. "From the findings of this study we may conclude that the log conductance change should be used to quantify the GSR for the following reasons: 1. Of the four measures examined in this study, the log conductance change best satisfies the criteria of additivity, normality, homogeneity of variances, independence of means and variances, randomness, and maximal precision. 2. Of the measures which have been shown to possess the qualities necessary for the valid use of the analysis of variance, the log conductance change is the most easily computed, is most general in its applicability, and is most directly related to the basic data."—*R. B. Ammons.*

13. Menninger, Karl A. Research in psychiatry. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1949, 13, 73-82.—After listing 12 postulates basic to psychiatry, the author discusses 5 scientific methods upon which the science rests—the nosological, the phenomenologic, the ontogenetic, the psychoanalytic, and the experimental. Modern experimental psychiatry "must bring the human being into as many varied conditions as possible in order to understand the laws according to which adaptation to these varied conditions comes about and from these laws erect hypotheses that attempt prediction." Examples of such attempts include the Lewinian topological and vector psychology, experiments with hypnosis on the psychopathology of everyday life, drug experimentation, physiological measurements in the course of psychoanalytic treatment, and psychological testing. The basic scientific methods are greatly disconnected in current research operations. An important trend today centers about an attempt to harmonize and integrate theoretically the varied data obtained in the study of the personality. The practical problem of the integration of disciplines has been less difficult.—*W. A. Varvel.*

14. Thurstone, L. L. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) Psychological implications of factor analysis. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 402-408.—Some implications of recent work on multiple-factor analysis with reference to its contributions in psychology are reviewed. Emphasis is placed on the point that factor analysis is not all concerned with algebra and statistics. Factorial methods will be useful in the advancement

of psychology provided that the methods are used in close relation to psychological ideas. The research areas mentioned include intellectual functions, perceptual functions, Spearman's "g" factor vs. multiple-factors, inheritance of mental abilities, temperament, factorial implications in educational problems, vocational guidance, and social psychology.—*R. Mathias.*

[See also abstract 177.]

## NEW TESTS

15. Cassel, Robert H. (*Training School, Vineland, N. J.*) The Vineland adaptation of the Oseretsky tests. *Training Sch. Bull.*, 1949, Monogr. Suppl. Ser. No. 1, 1-32.—Manual for administering and scoring the maturational scale of motor ability. Part IV reports item successes for 27 endogenous and 27 exogenous male mentally deficient subjects, CA 8.8 to 29.8.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

16. Otis, Jay L., & Chesler, David J. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.*) A short test of mental ability. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 146-150.—The Classification Test for Industrial and Office Personnel, Forms A and B, is described. It can be used with a 10 or 15 minute time limit and consists of 100 items of approximately uniform difficulty. Odd-even reliability is .94. Norms are available for a variety of groups, and 19 validity coefficients with other tests, school course grades, and job performance are given.—*C. G. Browne.*

[See also abstracts 58, 97, 315.]

## STATISTICS

17. Chernoff, Herman. (*Brown U., Providence, R. I.*) Asymptotic studentization in testing of hypotheses. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1949, 20, 268-278.—A method for finding critical regions of almost constant size is presented. "Under reasonable conditions the  $s$ th step of this method gives a critical region of size  $\alpha + R_s(\theta)$  where  $\theta$  is the unknown value of the nuisance parameter,  $R_s(\theta) = O(N^{-s/3})$  and  $N$  is the sample size. The first step of this method gives the region which is obtained by assuming that an estimate  $\hat{\theta}$  of the nuisance parameter is actually equal to  $\theta$ ."—*G. C. Carter.*

18. Cronbach, Lee J. (*U. Illinois, Urbana.*) "Pattern tabulation": a statistical method for analysis of limited patterns of scores, with particular reference to the Rorschach test. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1949, 9, 149-171.—A method for the quantitative treatment of patterns of scores for groups of individuals is described in detail. The problem of interrelating any 3 scores which form an interpretable pattern on the Rorschach test (such as W, D, and dd) is used to illustrate the method. The essential steps consist first of transforming the 3 scores by means of a percentile distribution into a normalized scale. In order to get profile scores, the normalized scores for each person are then averaged



and their deviations from this average computed. The 3 profile scores for each individual can then be plotted in a triangular homogeneous-coordinate diagram so that a frequency distribution of the patterns found in the entire group may be obtained. Comparisons between groups may also be made and the significance of their differences determined. Limitations of the method are discussed, the one considered most serious being "the impossibility of extending the method to more than 3 scores." Furthermore, the method is not intended to replace intuitive clinical methods used in the study of the interrelations of scores of a single individual.—E. Raskin.

19. Ferguson, George A. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) On the theory of test discrimination. *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 61-68.—Tests should facilitate observation of individual differences in abilities. They should be so constructed as to maximize efficiency in this process. Maximum efficiency is obtained when tests are constructed to magnify the number of differences, i.e., to yield rectangular rather than normal distributions of scores.—M. O. Wilson.

20. Festiger, Leon. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The analysis of sociograms using matrix algebra. *Hum. Relat.*, 1949, 2, 153-158.—The usual way of analyzing sociometric data is to graph them and determine interrelationships by inspection. This is seriously limited as a function of the number of individuals and number of choices. Matrix algebra offers a more efficient analytic procedure. If the individuals are arranged in rows and columns, choices can be defined by  $r$  and  $c$  entries, and mutual choices by intersections. Squaring such a matrix will reveal the nature of the 2-step connections and the diagonal defines the symmetrical choice relations. Cubing the matrix reveals 3-step connections. Diagonals then represent the number of symmetrical-transitive 3-step relationships. Certain problems in analyzing these matrices are discussed and extensions to future research are indicated.—R. A. Littman.

21. Halmos, Paul R., & Savage, L. J. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Application of the Radon-Nikodym theorem to the theory of sufficient statistics. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1949, 20, 225-241.—A method for determining the sufficiency of statistics is presented. "The entire set of  $n$  observations, or less trivially, the sequence of all sample moments about the origin are statistics with values in an  $n$  dimensional and in an infinite dimensional space respectively. Another illuminating and very general example of a statistic may be obtained as follows. Suppose that the outcomes of two not necessarily statistically independent programs are thought of as one united outcome—then the outcome  $T$  of the first program alone is a statistic relative to the united program. A technical measure theoretic result, known as the Radon-Nikodym theorem, is important in the study of statistics such as  $T$ . It is, for example, essential to the very definition of the basic concept of conditional probability of a subset  $E$  of  $X$  given a value  $y$  of  $T$ ."—G. C. Carter.

22. Horst, Paul. (U. Washington, Seattle.) A generalized expression for the reliability of measures. *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 21-23.—A formula is designed for computing the reliability of measures when the number of measures varies from one person to another and when the sources of measurement are not necessarily the same from person to person. Such a formula and its mathematical proof are presented. It proves to be more general than some of the reliability-formulae which, therefore, are shown to be special cases of the formula developed here.—M. O. Wilson.

23. Kriedt, Philip H., & Clark, Kenneth E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) "Item analysis" versus "scale analysis." *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 114-121.—A Likert-type questionnaire on attitude toward Negroes was administered to 183 social science students. The responses were analyzed to compare the effectiveness of the Cornell Technique of Scale Analysis (Guttman) and 2 older methods of item analysis for selecting from a pool of items those which belong together. Difficulties and problems of using the Guttman techniques are discussed. It is concluded that "Guttman's new scale analysis techniques can prove to be very useful in problems of psychological measurement," providing discretion is exercised in the selection of suitable problems and the handling of the methods.—C. G. Browne.

24. Mueller, C. G. (Columbia U., New York.) Numerical transformations in the analysis of experimental data. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1949, 46, 198-223.—The reasons for numerical transformations and some of the problems that arise are discussed under 3 major headings: transformations to test theory, to aid description, and for statistical test. Theoretical considerations and some consequences are presented. 49-item bibliography.—S. Ross.

25. Otter, Richard. (U. Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind.) The multiplicative process. *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1949, 20, 206-224.—The multiplicative process has various applications in the study of population growth, spread of epidemics and rumors, and nuclear chain reaction. "An elementary event of this process can be represented by a rooted tree where the original particle is represented by the root vertex and where the particles of the  $n$ th generation are represented by the vertices  $n$  segments removed from the root. The tree will be finite or infinite according to whether a finite or an infinite number of particles are involved in the elementary event. . . . The distributions of the number of branches at the root in a finite tree, an infinite tree, or in a tree with  $n$  vertices are obtained and the asymptotic distribution of the latter as  $n \rightarrow \infty$ . The distribution of the fraction of vertices with  $k$  outgoing segments in the finite trees, in the trees with  $n$  vertices, and the asymptotic distribution of the latter as  $n \rightarrow \infty$  are also found. Finally, an estimate is obtained for the probability that a tree be finite in case this probability is near 1, a result which was previously obtained by Kolmogoroff."—G. C. Carter.

26. **Thurstone, L. L.** (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Note about the multiple group method.** *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 43-45.—If Holzinger's special method, which is applicable to a special kind of correlation matrix, is modified in several minor ways and if applied successively until the residuals vanish, it becomes what Thurstone calls a multiple group method of factoring.—*M. O. Wilson.*

27. **Walsh, John E.** **On the range-midrange test and some tests with bounded significance levels.** *Ann. math. Statist.*, 1949, 20, 257-267.—An analytical investigation of properties of the range-midrange test is presented. "The results of this investigation confirm the contention that the range-midrange test is very efficient for normality and small samples; also an analytical investigation of how the significance level changes for the case of certain extremely non-normal populations furnishes results which agree with the contention that the range-midrange test is not very sensitive to the requirement of normality for sufficiently small samples. . . . Several significance tests for the mean are developed which have a specified significance level for the case of a sample from a normal population but whose significance level is bounded near the specified value under very general conditions, one of which is that the observations are from continuous symmetrical populations."—*G. C. Carter.*

[See also abstracts 188, 317, 355.]

#### REFERENCE WORKS

28. **Ammons, Robert B.** [Ed.] (U. Louisville, Ky.) **Motor Skills Research Exchange.** Louisville, Ky.: Editor. Vol. 1, No. 1, March 1949. Quarterly. \$1 per year.—Intended as a pre-publication idea exchange of research projects under way in the field of motor skills.

29. **Machover, Solomon.** [Ed.] (Kings County Hosp., Brooklyn 3, N. Y.) **Case reports in clinical psychology.** Brooklyn, N. Y.: Kings County Hospital. Vol. 1, No. 1, August 1949. Irregular. \$1.00 per issue. (Mimeo.)—In his editorial introduction, the editor establishes the policy of this new journal as being limited to case reports. It is planned to continue this publication although matters of price and periodicity are not established. The preliminary matter includes a description of the psychological service at Kings County Hospital. Copies of the Kings County Adult Sentence Completion Test, the Caroline Zachry Institute Sentence Completion Test and the Kings County Word Association Test are included, pages 54-60.—*C. M. Louttit.*

#### HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

30. ———. **Helen Peak.** **Chairman of Department of Psychology, Connecticut College; Recording Secretary, American Psychological Association.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 377.—Portrait.

31. ———. **David Shakow.** **Professor, Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Illinois; Chief Psychologist, Illinois Neu-**

**ropsychiatric Institute; Chairman, Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology; President, Division of Clinical and Abnormal Psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 178.—Portrait.

32. **Abramson, Harold A.** (Coll. Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia U., New York.) **Psychosomatic aspects of hay fever and asthma prior to 1900.** *Ann. Allergy*, 1948, 6, 110-121; 147.—Medical literature from Hippocrates to 1900 is cited which evidences early recognition that emotions induce asthmatic paroxysm. 19 references.—*F. C. Sumner.*

33. **Aub, Joseph C.** (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) **An early photograph of von Helmholtz with explanatory letter.** *Arch. Ophthalmol.*, Chicago, 1949, 41, 570-571.—An early daguerreotype (about 1848) of von Helmholtz.—*S. Ross.*

34. **Boutonier, Juliette.** **Paul Schiff.** *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1948, 12, 163-165.—Obituary.

35. **Leuba, John.** **A Edouard Pichon, mon ami.** (To my friend, Edouard Pichon.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1948, 12, 159-161.—Obituary.

36. **Nicol, J. Fraser.** (44 Nottingham Place, London W1, Eng.) **Whately Carington's contributions to parapsychology.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 162-174.—A review of the life of the English parapsychologist Whately Carington (1893-1947), traces his early associations with research in parapsychology through the years from 1933 on when he devoted his efforts exclusively to devising and applying new experimental methods to the problems of the field. He contributed not only to the methodological and factual phases of the research but also to the theoretical side.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

#### PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

37. **Bingham, Walter V.** **Psychologists in industry.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 321-323.—Several approaches to the problem of how psychological science can be applied in industry are given in answer to the problem as it was raised by McQuitty (see 22: 1987). (1) More than one introductory semester of psychology be included in the curricula of business or industrial management and organization. (2) Courses related to factory organization and management should be open to graduate students in psychology. (3) Able students who had first-hand experience should be furthered and encouraged in this field. (4) Graduate students be urged to secure at least summer employment to acquaint themselves with the personnel, the processes, and the social atmosphere of industry. (5) Preface the post doctoral internship with a baptism of productive factory employment. Attention is called to some psychologists who served with distinction in the armed forces accepting any available assignments. "Their younger colleagues can if they choose do as much for the nation's peacetime economy."—*R. Mathias.*

38. **Corsini, Raymond J.** **Psychological services in prisons.** In *Branham, V.C., & Kutash, S.B., Encyclopedia of criminology*, (see 24: 257), 405-413.

—While psychology in prisons is as old as clinical psychology in America, its progress has not kept up numerically with the general advance in psychology, as measured by the number of psychologists functioning at the present time in comparison with 20 years ago. The duties of the prison psychologist fall into 13 main areas in order of amount of time spent: personality evaluation, testing, administration, vocational counseling, research, teaching, non-psychological duties, educational counseling, remedial teaching, personnel work, research direction, editing and writing, and test construction. The psychologist frequently can not operate effectively in a traditional prison. Prison psychologists tend to change jobs frequently. Despite the many irritations and handicaps of working in prisons, hopeful signs of progress in modern penology as exemplified in some newer institutions make prison work a challenge. The psychologist's main function should be in setting the theoretic tone of a penal system.—*S. T. Toobert.*

39. David, Henry P. (U. Cincinnati, O.) **Classified psychologists.** *Persona*, 1949, 1(1), 1-6.—A survey of advertising by psychologists in classified telephone directories of America's 20 largest cities was conducted. These advertisements were, "in most instances . . . misleading and far below the ethical standards shared by most professional psychologists." 75% of the advertisers were not members of the APA, and in 90% of the sampled cities there was no way possible to discriminate between legitimate and non-qualified psychologists. In these cities it was found that an increase of such advertising of 50% occurred from 1947 to 1948. Discusses reports from specific cities and quotes recommendations made for codes of ethics and legislation.—*A. J. Bachrach.*

40. Gregg, Alan. (Rockefeller Foundation, New York.) **The profession of psychology as seen by a doctor of medicine.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 397-401.—Two questions are considered: (1) What medicine and psychology could offer each other. (2) What do medicine and psychology have in common? Medicine can gain much from the contributions of psychology in social psychology, the general problem of science—the problem of the observer, the scientific correction of variables through statistical analysis, the interpretive view long taken by psychologists, aid in selection of medical practitioners, improvement in methods of medical education, the balance and temperance of judgment in the psychiatric field. Psychology in turn can profit from medicine in studying medical, legal, educational and religious professional associations and their methods of solving problems, the obligation to forecast the future course of disease, sensitiveness to all circumstances and to the unexpected, finding the meaning of a symptom rather than its cause. The demand for very large numbers of persons with general practical experience and reasonable competence, not necessarily the Ph.D., is noted. Medicine and psychology share the extraordinary stimulus of the hospital

experience, gross underestimation of hereditary factors, and responsibility that comes from power.—*R. Mathias.*

41. Paterson, Donald G. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) **Publication of date of receipt of manuscript by journals in psychology and allied fields.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 419-421.—A brief questionnaire was sent to 231 contributors to the journal literature. A 94% return indicated that four fifths favored or strongly favored the desirability of publishing date of receipt of manuscript. Nearly two thirds believed the issue per se to be important. One table is given showing the relation between opinions as to "Desirability of Publishing date of Receipt of Manuscripts," and opinion as to the "Importance of Issue."—*R. Mathias.*

42. Shakow, David. **Clinical training facilities, 1948. Report of the Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 317-318.—In 1947 the Board of Directors of the APA instructed the Committee on Training in Clinical Psychology to (1) prepare a recommended program for training in clinical psychology, and (2) to make an evaluative visit to each university offering doctoral study in this area. A list of 36 institutions is given whose accreditation automatically continues for 1948-1949. A list of 7 institutions is given which have been accepted as candidates for accreditation in 1949-1950.—*R. Mathias.*

43. Shakow, David. (U. Illinois, Coll. Med., Chicago.) **Psychology and psychiatry: a dialogue.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 191-208, 381-396.—This informal conversation between a psychologist and a psychiatrist concerning the relationships between their professions is Dr. Shakow's, method of presenting the conflicts, overlapping, differences and similarities of training, goals, experience, etc., of the two professions. The dialogue, which is documented by footnotes, is divided between 2 issues.—*R. E. Perl.*

44. Snyder, William U. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) **Criteria for grading psychology students in practicum courses.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 319-320.—A rating scale on 9 categories is given. Ratings vary from 0-5. The scale fills 3 purposes: (1) Grading is made more accurate, (2) It becomes part of the student's record and can be used for reference by the staff when writing recommendations, (3) Copies of the student's rating will be a valuable educational device for the student.—*R. Mathias.*

[See also abstract 379.]

## PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

45. Happ, William P. Jr., Tuttle, W. W., & Wilson, Marjorie. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) **The physiologic effects of abdominal cold packs.** *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth*, 1949, 20, 153-169.—Studying "the effect of abdominal ice packs on the recovery from fatigue and on some of the physiologic responses involved in recovery from fatigue" these authors con-



clude that (1) "recovery from fatigue resulting from strenuous exercise is facilitated by the application of abdominal ice packs"; (2) as a result of such packs there is a decrease in basal metabolic rate greater than would be anticipated from the temperature drop; (3) oxygen requirements for moderate work requirements are reduced; (4) resting diastolic and venous blood pressure rise while systolic blood pressure shows little response to abdominal ice packs; (5) diastolic b.p. remains higher and systolic b.p. remains unchanged during recovery period when ice packs are applied to the abdomen before work; (6) when ice is applied before work the resting pulse rate becomes significantly less than when rest alone precedes such physical efforts; and (7) the weight of ice does not account for the resulting changes.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

46. Henry, Franklin M., & Farmer, Daniel S. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Condition ratings and endurance measures. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth*, 1949, 20, 126-133.—In an effort to, "determine the degree to which 'athletic condition' can be subjectively rated, 35 college men performed 70-yd. runs, followed by 300-yd. runs also timed at the 220-yd. point. Subjective ratings of state of training were also secured. Twenty-six of the men were retested about two weeks later." The results obtained led to the conclusion that, "individual differences in 'condition' are measurable subjectively." The coefficients of correlation between the subjective ratings and the indices of endurance when corrected for attenuation due to unreliability of the tests ranged from 0.69 to 0.86. The authors also found that, "individual differences in endurance, while present to a statistically significant degree, were not very reliable." It would appear that elements of psychological origin influence the running time when S's run the relatively short 70-yd. dash as against their time performance over the same distance measured in the 300-yd. dash. Endurance measurement requires the establishment of "an unassailable criterion of endurance measured directly."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

47. Scott, M. Gladys, & Matthews, Helen. (*State U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) A study of fatigue effects induced by an efficiency test for college women. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth*, 1949, 20, 134-141.—This study was designed to determine the time necessary for recovery from each of the five parts and of the whole efficiency test as determined by pulse rate; whether there is a significant loss of steadiness, balance and strength following the efficiency test; the effect of one quarter of elementary basketball in a class situation as compared with the efficiency test. On the basis of pulse rate, recovery was adequate at the end of 5 minutes after each separate test except chair stepping (which is given last in the series). Balance, steadiness, and strength show evidence of improvement after each test but this reaches statistical significance only in the case of leg strength. It is reported that, "the after effects of the entire battery in which the student works up to the chair stepping appears to be less severe than when doing

chair stepping only." The amount of recovery during the first 5 minutes following the total battery of tests is similar to that found following one quarter of elementary basketball.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

48. Willgoose, Carl E., & Rogers, Millard L. (*Syracuse U., N. Y.*) Relationship of somatotype to physical fitness. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 42, 704-712.—Somatotype ratings were made according to the method of Sheldon for 153 randomly selected male students. The Physical Fitness Index (PFI) test was given to these students as a measure of strength and endurance. A high inverse relation was found between endomorphy and PFI. As the mesomorphic component increased, physical fitness also increased. A low insignificant relation was found between PFI and ectomorphy; fitness of the ectomorph seems to depend upon the amount of the mesomorphic component present.—*M. Murphy.*

[See also abstracts 87, 89, 228, 380.]

#### NERVOUS SYSTEM

49. Echlin, Francis. Spreading depression of electrical activity in the cerebral cortex following local trauma and its possible role in concussion. *Trans. Amer. Neurol. Ass.*, 1948, 73, 199-202.—Weak faradic stimulation or tapping locally of the cortex with a glass rod causes a marked decrease in the spontaneous electrical activity of the cortex at the stimulated point which spreads outward and within 3 to 6 minutes involves the entire cortex of the hemisphere stimulated. Leao has called this phenomenon "spreading depression." Recovery takes place within 5 to 10 minutes. The present author reports his study of spreading depression in rabbits under nembutal anesthesia and points to the striking similarity between the EEG findings in rabbits showing "spreading depression" in cerebral cortex and those shown to occur following experimental concussion. It is concluded that the EEG findings in concussion may be largely explained on the basis of a "spreading depression" of electrical activity initiated from innumerable points in cerebral cortex simultaneously.—*F. C. Sumner.*

50. Scholten, J. M. On the function of the cerebellum. *Acta brev. neerl. Physiol.*, 1946, 14(4/6), 68-69.—Damage to the paraflocculus cerebelli of rats resulted in a temporary sagging of the homolateral legs and dissymmetry. The function of the corpus cerebelli is the maintenance of the muscle tone both in rest and in movement. The lobus flocculonodularis regulates the muscular tone at the optimum during maintenance of balance.—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

[See also abstracts 297, 298.]

#### RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

51. Ewalt, Jack R. Pain from the psychiatrist's point of view. *J. Okla. St. med. Ass.*, 1948, 41, 409-414.—Definitions of pain are reviewed and the fol-

lowing formulation is presented: Pain is a subjective experience, altered somewhat by the circumstances under which the stimulus is received. Some of the circumstances which may alter the subjective pain experience are: (1) a stimulus which rudely and seriously interrupts the body contiguity; (2) the interference of other stimuli tending to obliterate the expected pain; (3) the dependence of the person's interpretation of the stimulus in terms of previous stimuli; (4) the direction of one's attention raising or lowering the pain threshold.—F. C. Sumner.

52. Filer, Robert J. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.), & Meals, Donald W. The effect of motivating conditions on the estimation of time. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 327-331.—198 Ss divided into 3 groups wrote down words on pieces of paper. One group were told they could leave for the day at the end of the session, one worked against time, for a prize, and one (controls) merely worked on the task at the start of a class session. All were interrupted after 4 min., 37 sec., and asked to estimate the length of time they had been working. The estimates of both experimental groups were significantly larger than those of the control group. "The hypothesis that Ss who are motivated to have time pass will estimate a given period of time to be of longer duration than will Ss who are not so motivated was confirmed. . . . The possibility that an attractive goal affects the psychological distance to the goal has been suggested tentatively as an explanation of the observations."—R. B. Ammons.

53. Jones, J. R. Erichsen. (University Coll. Wales, Aberystwyth.) A further study of the reactions of fish to toxic solutions. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1948, 25, 22-34.—Data are given on the reactions of small populations of minnows and sticklebacks to various concentrations of toxic solutions paired with flowing tap water in a long tube tank fed at the ends and draining at the center. Time for the group of fish to react consistently in avoiding or favoring the test solution was determined, and these group reaction times are plotted as a function of concentration. Solutions used include sodium sulphide, lead nitrate, ammonia and zinc sulphate. Species differences in reaction are cited.—W. E. Kappauf.

54. Lees, A. D. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) The sensory physiology of the sheep tick. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1948, 25, 145-207.—This is an account of the behavior and orienting responses of the sheep tick. Responses were studied to gravity, humidity, vibration and touch, temperature, odor and light. Sensory structures are described.—W. E. Kappauf.

55. Postman, Leo (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Bruner, Jerome S. Multiplicity of set as a determinant of perceptual behavior. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 369-377.—20 Ss were presented once tachistoscopically with two lists of 16 paired words. In one case Ss had only one kind of word to look for in each pair, in the other the "correct" word could be one of two kinds. "On the most general level, we may say that multiplicity of set or intention impairs

the efficiency of perceptual selectivity. . . . Multiple set also serves to slow down the speed with which the S begins his attempts at the meaningful interpretation of stimuli. . . . As we have put it, set is less sharply tuned when it is multiple."—R. B. Ammons.

[See also abstract 359.]

#### VISION

56. Allen, I. M. Unilateral visual inattention. *N. Z. med. J.*, 1948, 47, 605-617.—Unilateral visual inattention, defined as the inability to see one of two objects located equal distances from a fixation point, was found not to be due necessarily to a visual defect. The author finds in a series of examinations that the phenomenon appears only in persons having a lesion of one cerebral hemisphere.—F. C. Sumner.

57. Barnes, C. Keith. (921 Neil P. Anderson Bldg., Forth Worth, Tex.) Voluntary dissociation of the accommodation and the convergence faculty. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1949, 41, 599-606.—2 observations on voluntary dissociation of accommodation and convergence are discussed. "The first observation suggests that the psychic concept of the location of the horopter in space is primarily related to convergence." The second observation "may be evidence in favor of the theory of physiologic alternation as a basis of fusion."—S. Ross.

58. Berens, Conrad. (New York U.) Modified three character test for binocular vision. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1949, 41, 460-461.—A modified 3 character test for testing binocular vision of certain amblyopic children and adults and for very young children is described.—S. Ross.

59. Burnham, Robert W. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Comparison of color systems with respect to uniform visual spacing. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 387-392.—"The present study is a comparison of ten systems of color specification, for a restricted chromatic area around the neutral at a single luminance level, with respect to their relative adherence to uniform visual spacing. A sample of 20 visually equi-spaced (Munsell renotation) chromaticities at the same luminance were used. Chromatic coordinates for these colors were expressed in each of the ten systems and plotted in their respective chromaticity diagrams. Then all data were reduced to the same scale, after which radial saturation distances and hue angles were compared to those in the Munsell renotation criterion." It was found that all of the systems resulted in significant departures from a uniform color space, though some of the systems were more satisfactory than others in this respect. It is consequently recommended that the Munsell renotation of colors be used whenever the accurate expression of visual relationships is of prime importance. The use of the Munsell renotation system is much more laborious than the other systems considered here; consequently one of the other systems may prove to be more practical in connection with any particular problem of color specification.—L. A. Riggs.

60. Chapanis, Alphonse. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Diagnosing types of color deficiency by means of pseudo-isochromatic tests. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 242-249.—A comparison was made of the diagnostic plates in 3 pseudo-isochromatic tests, the Boström, Meyrowitz, and Ishihara. 34 color-deficient men and 86 color-normal men were used as subjects. Measurements were also made of the reduced sensitivity of some of the observers to long-wave radiation. It was found that the Ishihara plates were best for diagnosing type of color deficiency. The Meyrowitz plates had some value for this purpose but the Boström plates were not of any value. The diagnosis in every case was simply on the basis of protano-deuterano discrimination.—L. A. Riggs.

61. Dalla Volta, Amedeo. Contributi allo studio della percezione con particolare riferimento alla psicologia differenziale. II. Forma e significato nel processo di inversione del rapporto di figura e sfondo. (Contributions to the study of perception with special reference to differential psychology, II. Form and significance in the process of figure-ground reversal.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 19-69.—This study is the fourth and last of a series (see 23: 4060). In this last study, the author analyzes the apparent tridimensionality of figures without perspective and without chiaroscuro, figure-ground reversal as slow and biphasic perceptive process, absolute and relative ground, the significance as main factor in the figure-ground reversal, finally, the role of ocular movements. The figure-ground reversal depends on the significance implied in the perception. "... if the form does not acquire significance, the perceptive process is not complete." 81 figures.—A. Manoil.

62. de Launay, Jules. (Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.) A note on the photo-pupil reflex. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 364-367.—The pupil of the eye was measured by a technique of flash photography. Pupillary diameter varied considerably even under identical stimulus conditions. Distribution curves for pupillary diameters were obtained at each of 4 conditions of adaptation from complete darkness to a bright photopic level. Pupillary contraction was found to be governed by the cone mechanism of the eye rather than the rod mechanism. This conclusion was supported by data from the fovea as opposed to an 8 degree peripheral area. Also consistent with this view is the fact that pupillary contraction does not take place under the scotopic range of brightness, beginning only as the photopic level is attained.—L. A. Riggs.

63. Gordon, Benjamin Lee. Effects of diabetes on cataract and on vision. *Arch. Ophthalmol.*, Chicago, 1949, 41, 462-472.—The literature is reviewed dealing with the relationship between diabetes and cataract, the theories of diabetic cataract, and the effects of diabetes on vision.—S. Ross.

64. Henderson, John Woodworth. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The anatomic basis for certain reflex and automatic eye movements. *Amer. J.*

*Ophthalmol.*, 1949, 32, 232-238.—Faradic current stimulation of areas controlling ocular movements in the monkey showed that a distinct pattern of cortical localization exists in both the striate cortex (Area 17) and the parastriate cortex (Area 19) which can be related anatomically and functionally to the more primitive midbrain arrangement.—D. Shaad.

65. Judd, Deane B. (National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.) The color perceptions of deuteranopic and protanopic observers. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 252-256.—Protanopic and deuteranopic Munsell notations have been developed on analogy with the notations in common use for color-normal individuals. These notations are based upon the observation that the color perceptions of both protanopic and deuteranopic observers are confined to yellow and blue. These 2 colors appear to be closely like those perceived by normal observers at 575 m $\mu$  and 470 m $\mu$  respectively. The aim of this study has been to enable the color-deficient observer to understand better the nature of his color confusion and to enable the color-normal observer to visualize the color deficiency and to develop better tests of color blindness.—L. A. Riggs.

66. Koomen, M., Tousey, R., & Scolnik, R. (U. S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D. C.) The spherical aberration of the eye. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 370-376.—Three eyes were examined for spherical aberration. All were under-corrected (positive spherical aberration) when unaccommodated. Spherical aberration was diminished with increasing accommodation and in one case became negative at high accommodation. The findings are related to night myopia, which has a close relationship to spherical aberration.—L. A. Riggs.

67. MacAdam, David L. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Measurement of the influence of local adaptation on color matching. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 454-459.—A colorimeter is used in which 3 primary colored lights are first combined in the correct proportions to match a given color. One of the primaries is then extinguished temporarily, and is flashed on momentarily at short intervals during the subsequent local adaptation to the 2-primary mixture. During the flash the mixture appears to contain too much of the primary being used in the flash, while in the interval between the flashes there is of course a deficiency of this primary. The colorimeter is then readjusted to achieve a match during the flash. In terms of the I. C. I. chromaticity diagram, "the intermittent stimulus which appears to match the steady stimulus lies very nearly on the straight line... connecting the latter with the adapting stimulus."—L. A. Riggs.

68. Márques, M. Supposed torsion of the eye around the visual axis in oblique directions of gaze. *Arch. Ophthalmol.*, Chicago, 1949, 41, 704-717.—Ruete's experiment (1847) showed that the after-image of a bright cross with vertical and horizontal arms when projected obliquely on a vertical wall lost the perpendicularity of its arms, which were then inclined at an acute angle. This observation was erroneously



interpreted by Donders and von Helmholtz. They believed the phenomenon was due to a movement of torsion or of rotation around the visual axis. The work of the writer has shown the interpretation to be unfounded, and the mechanism has been demonstrated.—S. Ross.

69. Miles, Paul W. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) **Flicker fusion frequency in amblyopia ex anopsia.** *Amer. J. Ophthalm.*, 1949, 32, 225-231.—A study of flicker fusion frequency in 44 patients with amblyopia ex anopsia showed that the central area of the amblyopic eye performed like the peripheral retina, having a higher frequency than normal and suggesting suppression of central cones.—D. Shaad.

70. Pascal, Joseph I. **A static and dynamic muscle schema.** *Ophthalmologica*, 1949, 117, 217-221.—A muscle schema, based on the benzine ring, is presented. The schema is easily remembered and has many applications in understanding and diagnosing ocular muscular conditions.—S. Ross.

71. Perria, Luigi, & Grossa, Giuseppe. **In tema di astereognosia.** (About astereognosis.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 70-84.—The problem of clinical manifestations and physioanatomical phenomena of astereognosis is still open to discussion. Various conceptions in this field are analyzed critically. On the basis of this analysis, supplemented with personal observations, the authors conclude that "in the great majority of cases, astereognosis is associated with the deficit of the analysers . . . ; . . . in cases where aphasia and apraxia are associated with the so-called pure astereognosis, a syndrome of asymboly is the result . . . (and in these cases), . . . the astereognosis loses its clinical individuality. . . ."—A. Manoil.

72. Pumphrey, R. J. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) **The theory of the fovea.** *J. exp. Biol.*, 1948, 25, 299-312.—The theory advanced by Walls that the shape of the convexiculate fovea of fish and birds serves to improve visual acuity through refractive magnifying effects is criticized. It is suggested instead that this type of fovea is concerned with two associated functions, the maintenance of accurate fixation and the perception of slight angular movements of a fixated object.—W. E. Kappauf.

73. Riggs, Lorrin A., Berry, Richard N., & Wayner, Matthew. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) **A comparison of electrical and psychophysical determinations of the spectral sensitivity of the human eye.** *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 427-436.—4 methods of determining the spectral sensitivity of the human eye were employed as follows: (1) electrical responses of the retina were measured by the use of a contact lens electrode in the fully dark-adapted eye; (2) similar responses were obtained for the light-adapted retina; (3) a conventional low brightness matching procedure was used in the fully dark-adapted eye and (4) flicker photometry was used at a high level of brightness in the light-adapted eye. In each case a spectral sensitivity curve was obtained by determining the minimum energy for

stimulation by filtered lights at various points in the spectrum. "The electrical data, for both the light-adapted and the dark-adapted eye, agree much more closely with the psychophysically determined scotopic sensitivity curve than with the photopic. It appears, however, that lights of the shorter wavelengths are somewhat more effective in arousing electrical responses than the scotopic sensitivity curve would predict.—L. A. Riggs.

74. Smith, Stevenson. (U. Washington, Seattle.) **A further reduction of sensory factors in stereoscopic depth perception.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 393-394.—12 Ss were given pre-training in naming 3 small spheres simulating certain of the patterns later used experimentally, since it had been found that Ss made errors because of lack of facility in this kind of verbal response. Following this, each S was asked to identify 6 stereoscopic figures based on 3 dots, each figure being given only 1/60 sec. exposure. As 89% correct responses were made, "the conclusion seems to be justified that proprioceptive cues from changes of convergence during fixation are not necessary for stereoscopic depth perception and that position disparity of retinal stimulation in the two eyes is sufficient."—R. B. Ammons.

[See also abstracts 345, 346, 367.]

#### AUDITION

75. Johnson, Donald M. (U. Minnesota, Duluth.) **Generalization of a reference scale for judging pitch.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 316-321.—29 college students heard several series of tones of various pitches presented with an audiometer. Each sound was judged "high" or "low." Some series were rectangular and some skewed. The data strongly support the generalization theory which states that "when a person is given a series of sounds to judge each 'high' or 'low,' the boundary will be at the geometric mean of the frequencies which he is judging. . . . The success of this experiment and the two previous experiments, together with Helson's work, indicates that mathematical theory can be profitably employed in the investigation of the higher mental processes."—R. B. Ammons.

[See also abstract 353.]

#### RESPONSE PROCESSES

76. Bonaparte, Marie. **Notes sur l'excision.** (Comments on excision.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1948, 12, 213-231.—Among the African Nandis, clitoral excision is the means of effecting the transfer of the erogenous zone from the infantile clitoral to the adult vaginal. Sporadic cases of surgical intervention to suppress masturbation or to decrease sexuality appear in the European literature. Erotic sensitivity in the area is not thereby decreased; nor is erotic virility easily modifiable. The author does not believe that pre-marital clitoral masturbation conditions later vaginal anaesthesia. The former is rather an effect than a cause; it seems less an ex-

pression of arrested sexual infantilism than of a marked virility; it is then more, not less in the female bisexual constitution. The mixed type, the cloacal and phallic, or vaginal and clitoridean, seems to be most common among women.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

77. Wallin, Paul. (Stanford U., Calif.) **An appraisal of some methodological aspects of the Kinsey Report.** *Amer. sociol. Rev.*, 1949, 14, 197-210.—On the basis of an analysis of the selection and composition of the sample on which the Report is based and an assessment of the evidence for accuracy of the data, "the evidence warrants acceptance of the finding that in the sample studied there are differences in regard to various sexual outlets among educational levels, age groups, religious groups, occupational groups, and rural-urban groups. The considerations advanced in this article dispose the writer to conclude that only the findings for the younger age groups or urban, Protestant, college level males can be generalized from the sample to the universe."—H. H. Nowlis.

[See also abstract 12.]

#### COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

78. Bevan, J. M. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) **The relation of attitude to success in ESP scoring.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1947, 11, 296-309.—On the basis of preliminary interviews, subjects were selected to provide 3 experimental groups: (1) those who believed ESP to be an established fact; (2) those who were undecided in their attitude; and (3) those who rejected the possibility of ESP. The 10 subjects in each group were given tests of clairvoyance and of general ESP using both cards and drawings. All drawings tests were insignificant. The total result of the card tests was significantly positive with a probability of .001. The trials made by the 10 undecided subjects gave the highest results (CR = 3.06); those by subjects who believed in ESP were next (CR = 2.04); subjects who rejected ESP were lowest (CR = .09). Those who believed in ESP did best in clairvoyance tests, while the undecided subjects and disbelievers did better in general ESP tests.—B. M. Humphrey.

79. Bonaparte, Marie. **De l'essentielle ambivalence d'Eros.** (On the essential ambivalence of Eros.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1948, 12, 167-212.—No matter how complete are mutual possession and satisfaction, the desire for complete oneness is never achieved in love. This is the deepest source of ambivalence. It exists in all relationships, even those least evidently genital. Eros, vacillating between pre-genital and genital phases, both imperfect and irreconcilable, is doomed to eternal dissatisfaction. Neither is self-love free of hate and aggression. The basic antagonism of the life and death instincts underlies the ambivalence of love. 29 references.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

80. Gebhard, Mildred E. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) **Changes in the attractiveness of activities: the effect of expectation preceding performance.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 404-413.—40 Ss performed a series of tasks in which various combinations of the experimental variables of expectation of success or failure and experience of success or failure were arranged. Attractiveness of the tasks was measured before and after the performance. "Attractiveness rose when experienced success followed expected failure and fell when experienced failure followed expected success. . . . Attractiveness rose when experienced success followed expected success and also rose somewhat when experienced failure followed expected failure. . . . Average changes in attractiveness were greater when expectation and experience were in contrast, one of success and the other of failure, than when expectation and experience were similar, both of success or both of failure. . . . Ratings of personal interest in the task and ratings of feelings of success or failure, future expectations of success or failure, and satisfaction with results, were more favorable with pre-performance expectations of failure and with experience of success than with pre-performance expectations of success and with experience of failure."—R. B. Ammons.

81. Lindworsky, J. **Psychologie der Ascese.** (Psychology of asceticism.) Tilburg: R. K. Boys' Orphanage, 1948. 62 p. Hfl. 1.25.—Hints for a psychologically right asceticism, in which the following questions are answered: what is an ascetic, what is real asceticism, which is the task of psychology of asceticism. Finally some exercises of asceticism, the attitude of will-psychology towards the practice of the special inquiry of conscience and aids and appliances for the ascetic striving.—M. Dresden.

82. Lorand, Sandor. **On the meaning of losing teeth in dreams.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1948, 17, 529-530.—According to associations to a dream in which the patient's tooth was pulled, the basic desire was found to be that of being a toothless, helpless baby in order to be taken care of at a level where sex is not a problem. This wish is believed to apply to all dreams of that type.—L. N. Mendes.

83. Pirisi, Baldo. **Revisione critica del problema dello schema corporeo.** (Critical review of the problem of the body schema.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 89-104.—A critical review of the concept of "body schema" as formulated by various authors is presented. To avoid confusion the author considers that "the consciousness of our body, as of any other object, can be obtained in an immediate or mediate way." The concept of "body schema" should be identified with immediate consciousness; motor image, with mediate consciousness; image of self, with integral representative image. We have "the body as sensorial result, the body as an expression of central functions of perceptive-mnemonic type (somatognosia), and finally, the 'corporeal ego' that is the intellectual-intuitive knowledge of having

the body in actual existence." Applications to nervous pathology are given.—A. Manoil.

84. Searle, Lloyd V. (*U. California, Berkeley*.) The organization of hereditary maze-brightness and maze-dullness. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 39, 279-325.—This experiment was designed to test the hypothesis that Tryon's strains of maze-bright and maze-dull rats are different psychological "types" of rats, and to identify specific behavior tendencies within each strain's maze-learning performance. 30 measures were obtained of learning, emotionality, activity, and other behaviors for samples of 10 Brights, 10 Dulls, and 15 rats of a median strain. The mean correlation of Brights with Dulls (an "inverted" correlational analysis) was  $-.19$ , whereas members within each strain showed high and positive correlations with one another ( $+.59$ ,  $+.53$ ). These results are interpreted as strongly confirming the type hypothesis. A study of the behavior profiles indicated that Brights are food-driven, economical of distance, low in motivation to escape from water, and timid in response to open spaces; while Dulls are relatively disinterested in food, average or better in water motivation, and timid of mechanical apparatus features. The conclusion was drawn that brightness and dullness in the original Tryon Maze may be accounted for in large part by such motivational and emotional patterns. Certain basic "cognitive" tendencies may also be different in the two strains. 24-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

85. Solomon, Richard L. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) A note on the alternation of guesses. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 322-326.—In one experiment, 192 students guessed five times in a row what side of a coin the experimenter was looking at. One group guessed once every 20 sec., one group once every 8 min. In a control series, both groups wrote longer responses with the non-preferred hand to increase the effortfulness of the task. In a second experiment, 58 students pressed one of two levers, trying to press the one the experimenter was "thinking about." Part of the group responded every 25 sec., part every 5 sec. "The predictions made on the basis of reactive inhibition postulates or response-produced negative drive stimuli were not substantiated by our experimental evidence. . . . One conclusion would appear to be that the subjects were responding on the basis of higher verbal processes, involving personal conceptions of the nature of 'chance'. . . . The problem in demonstrating the operation of negative drive stimulation would appear to involve the use of a task that was so effortful that it would outweigh the verbal biases of the subjects."—R. B. Ammons.

86. Thorndike, Edward L. New data on the influence of frequency and of mind set. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 395-403.—Various groups of *Ss* were asked to write words beginning with a certain set of letters. Compared with the Thorndike-Lorge counts the frequencies of elicited words were lower for common and higher for rare words. This may be due to less effect of frequency from added experi-

ences of a word, or to differences in intensity, recency, and satisfyingness. Sets (self-instructions) were effective in altering the proportions of words from a second language, of proper nouns and adjectives, and of rare words.—R. B. Ammons.

[See also abstracts 144, 364, 371.]

#### LEARNING & MEMORY

87. Agar, W. E., Drummond, F. H., & Tiegs, O. W. (*U. Melbourne, Australia*.) Third report on a test of McDougall's Lamarckian experiment on the training of rats. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1948, 25, 103-122.—This report brings up to date the records of a re-run of McDougall's water maze experiment. The data have been collected over the period from 1933 to 1946 and cover 36 generations. McDougall's conclusion in favor of Lamarckian inheritance is not supported by these data. For a while the test strain did show improvement in learning speed as McDougall had reported for his animals, but in the present tests a control strain of animals exhibited the same improvement. More recently animals in both strains have taken increasing longer times to learn. The discovery of several physical genetic differences between the test and control strains, differences presumed due to mutations, is discussed as emphasizing the difficulty of interpreting differences in learning ability between two strains in an experiment like this, even if they should occur, as due to the Lamarckian factor.—W. E. Kappauf.

88. Buxton, Claude E. (*Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.*), & Bakan, Mildred B. Correction vs. non-correction learning techniques as related to reminiscence in serial anticipation learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 338-341.—"Two groups of 48 *Ss* learned 12-item syllable lists by the serial anticipation method. One group learned by the correction method, the other by non-correction. Within each group, each *S* served in a rest condition (two min. color naming from the drum, interpolated after a criterion of 7/12 was reached) and a no-rest condition. . . . A majority of *Ss* in both the correction and no-correction groups admitted some rehearsal during the rest interval. More important, half the *Ss* in the non-correction group admitted that they corrected themselves silently at least part of the time. . . . There was a tendency for reminiscence to appear at recall in the correction rest condition, and clearer evidence of forgetting in the non-correction rest condition. These two results taken together lead to a reliable difference in the measured effects of the learning technique. The forgetting in the non-correction condition was unexpected; since this condition employed Ward's learning technique but Hovland's rest activity, there are no data with which to compare the present results."—R. B. Ammons.

89. Douglas, J. W. B., Hanson, D. A., & Zuckerman, S. (*U. Birmingham, Eng.*) The effect of sex-hormones on the performance of a learned response. *J. exp. Biol.*, 1948, 25, 395-405.—52 spayed female white rats were trained to run a 15 foot straight-



away alley of the sort used by Hull. Divided into 4 groups, they were then tested at varying times following control injections and test injections of oestradiol benzoate and testosterone propionate. A decrement in running speed was observed from 6 to 102 hours after the administration of oestradiol benzoate. Administering testosterone propionate with oestradiol benzoate in the proportion 50:1 removes this decrement whereas a 20:1 dose does not.—*W. E. Kappauf.*

90. Estes, William K. (*Indiana U., Bloomington.*) A study of motivating conditions necessary for secondary reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 306-310.—"Twelve albino rats were first pre-tested for rate of unconditioned bar-pressing. Next, the two experimental groups of four rats were subjected to repeated presentations of small quantities of water accompanied by a characteristic auditory stimulus under conditions of 23-hour thirst motivations. Four control rats did not receive this training. . . . On the test period, motivating conditions were as follows: control group and high-drive group: deprived of food for 23 hours, satiated on water; low-drive group: deprived of food for six hours, satiated on water. During the test, bar-pressing responses produced the auditory stimulus previously associated with water-reinforcement, but no other reinforcement. Rate of responding increased significantly over the pre-test rate for the high-drive group, but decreased for the other two groups. . . . It is concluded that a secondary reinforcing cue will be effective in strengthening new responses when the original drive has been eliminated by satiation, provided that some other source of motivation is present in strong enough degree to instigate activity."—*R. B. Ammons.*

91. Gagné, R. M. (*Connecticut Coll., New London.*), & Foster, Harriet. Transfer to a motor skill from practice on a pictured representation. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 342-354.—5 groups of 30 men each practiced for 60 trials a motor skill requiring 4 different manual responses to 4 panel lights differing in color and position. The controls had no preliminary practice, while the other groups had 8, 16, 24, and 48 trials respectively, on a similar paper-and-pencil task. No differences were found during the first 10 trials of the motor task, but final levels reflected positive transfer in proportion to the amount of prior practice. There was a tendency for the point of maximum error occurrence to shift nearer to the beginning of final learning with increasing amounts of preliminary practice. The results indicate that the preliminary training with a pictured representation of the motor task was effective. This effectiveness was perhaps due to a predifferentiation of the stimuli and a reduction in generalization between these stimuli.—*R. B. Ammons.*

92. Glaxman, Alfred F. (*U. Mississippi, University.*) Recall of completed and incompleting activities under varying degrees of stress. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 281-295.—120 college students were group-tested in an experiment in which there

were 3 classifications: 3 degrees of stress, 3 different arrangements of recall and resumption, and 2 forms of 20 paper-and-pencil tasks. Stress was produced by instructions indicating various uses for the test results, from establishing norms to evaluating each individual's ability. Results included a significant decrement of recall of incompleting tasks as stress increased, no significant increase in the recall of completed tasks as stress increased, and no significant change in resumption of tasks as stress changed. "Increased recall of completed activities is a more superficial defense mechanism than is decreased recall of incompleting activities, and as stress is increased beyond a critical point the increase in recall will disappear. If the situation is threatening enough, a decrease in recall of completed activities may result."—*R. B. Ammons.*

93. Kimble, Gregory A. (*Brown U., Providence, R. I.*) A further analysis of the variables in cyclical motor learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 332-337.—Data are summarized for 193 Ss in 4 groups printing the alphabet upside down and backwards under varying conditions of distribution of practice. Group 1 practiced 60 sec., and rested 5 sec.; group 2, 60 sec. and 30 sec.; group 3, 30 sec. and 5 sec.; and group 4, 30 sec. and 30 sec. The two groups with shorter practice periods start significantly higher. Performance curves for groups with rest periods of the same length parallel each other. The advantage of the groups with longer rest periods cumulates during practice. Results support the hypothesis "that the joint effects of work and rest are the simple summation of the two separate effects."—*R. B. Ammons.*

94. Lindeberg, Franklin A. (*Santa Cruz (Calif.) High Sch.*) A study of the degree of transfer between quickening exercises and other coordinated movements. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth.*, 1949, 20, 180-195.—47 high school boys and girls were tested in 3 different coordinated muscular movements (single finger press, normal peg-shifting and modified peg-shifting to include lateral and vertical arm motion) in order to determine if quickening exercises could be expected to improve speed in other muscular activities. During a two-month period these students were divided into 4 groups: (1) no physical activities; (2) regular physical education program; (3) regular physical education program plus special arm exercises; and (4) table tennis only. "There is no transfer of training from the activities of table-tennis, regular physical education or special arm exercises to coordination efficiency" in any of the 3 tests of movement. It appears that "quickening exercises" improve the individual's general coordination, however, "learning definitely does take place during the performances of the test activities" and even in the interim periods between the test-retest period.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

95. Reynolds, Bradley. (*U. Missouri, Columbia.*) The relationship between the strength of a habit and the degree of drive present during acquisition. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 296-305.—"Two groups of

16 albino rats each were given 25 reinforcements of an instrumental response. One group (HD) was trained 24 hours after being fed three grams of food, and the other group (LD) was trained 24 hours after being fed 12 grams of food. Each reinforcement involved presentation of a food pellet weighing 160 milligrams. . . . During training trials, HD animals exhibited relatively shorter latencies of response early in the series and relatively longer response latencies late in the series. This trend was reversed in the case of LD animals. . . . Following training all animals were permitted unlimited feeding for 24 hours and were fed 12 grams every 24 hours thenceforth. . . . On the fifth day following training, all animals were given extinction trials under the same degree of food privation. The LD group required a significantly greater number of trials for extinction to a criterion than did the HD group. . . . If we accept the hypothesis that habit strength is not a function of strength of drive operating at the point of acquisition, then nothing has been produced by way of experimental evidence that would necessitate any abandonment of that hypothesis."—R. B. Ammons.

96. Smith, Moncrieff H., Jr. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **Spread of effect is the spurious result of non-random response tendencies.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 355-368.—A probability bias hypothesis was proposed to the effect that known biases in sequences of responses can produce "spread of effect" phenomena. Tests of the hypothesis in non-learning situations were confirmatory. 3 experiments were conducted using the typical word-number pairing design: (1) Ss chose numbers on the first trial, (2) response numbers were assigned from a table of random numbers, (3) numbers were assigned from a list constructed to conform to subject bias. Gradients appeared in experiments (1) and (3), but not in (2). Results thus supported the hypothesis.—R. B. Ammons.

[See also abstract 365.]

#### THINKING & IMAGINATION

97. Ashby, W. R., & Bassett, M. (*Burden Neurol. Inst., Bristol, Eng.*) **The effect of leucotomy on creative ability.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 418-430.—Described is a new test of creative ability—the H & B Test together with directions for administering and scoring. Results on 25 leucotomized patients, 25 normal controls, and 25 psychotic, non-leucotomized controls: Significant differences between the normals and the two other groups were shown, but not between the recovered and the psychotic groups. But the operation does not lower the score for creative ability.—W. L. Wilkins.

98. Humphrey, George. **Directed thinking.** New York: Dodd, Mead, 1948. 229 p. \$3.50.—In the postscript for psychologists, the author states the purpose of the book: "to represent the results of experiments in a form that is frankly intended to appeal to the non-technical reader." A large body

of experimental results, described in a popular way, is used as basic source of information. The many literary and anecdotal examples are used as illustrations only. The author expresses preference for behavioral descriptions, but he does not exclude mentalistic terms. The chapter headings are as follows: When do we think? Why do we think? The stages of thought; the unity of thought; the guidance of thought; the flash of insight; imagination in thinking; thought and action; thought and language; the universality of thought. 22 selected references.—F. Heider.

[See also abstract 372.]

#### INTELLIGENCE

99. Altus, William D. (*U. California, Santa Barbara.*) **The height and weight of soldiers in association with scores earned on the Army General Classification Test.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 29, 201-210.—Height, weight and intelligence data were collected at Camp McQuaide's Special Training Center (Calif.) and statistically analyzed by permanent party, White, Indian, Mexican, Filipino, and Chinese groupings. "The more intelligent soldier was generally heavier and taller than the less intelligent. . . . The Colored soldier was the best proportioned of all the various racial and linguistic groups [studied]." Trainees who graduated did not differ significantly in height and weight from those who were discharged as inapt. Although positive correlation of weight and height with intelligence was obtained, the author states that "no causative relationship is to be inferred [since] diet, medical care, climate, type of occupation, biological inheritance, and many other factors may be the responsible agents."—J. C. Franklin.

100. Humphrey, Betty M. (*Duke U., Durham, N. C.*) **A further study of ESP and intelligence.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 213-217.—For the present study the author selected as the best estimate of a subject's ESP ability, that block of trials made at one session which achieved a higher average score than the data of any other session by that subject. The average scores of subjects' best sessions were correlated with their intelligence ratings for the 3 series in which subjects had participated in more than one session. In 2 series with small numbers of cases (13 and 18), the coefficients were positive but small. In the largest of the series ( $N = 33$ ), the coefficient was +.65, as compared with that of +.34 found in the previous study (see 19: 1933) where the total result per subject was correlated with intelligence ratings.—B. M. Humphrey.

#### PERSONALITY

101. Hitschmann, Edward. (*51 Brattle St., Cambridge 38, Mass.*) **Swedenborg's paranoia.** *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 45-50.—At 46, the famous natural scientist Swedenborg abandoned the field of science in response to a vision in which he was told that God had chosen him to interpret to mankind the inner

meaning of the Bible. On the basis of available data, a preliminary psychoanalytical interpretation of the psychical change in Swedenborg is presented.—W. A. Varvel.

102. Jung, A. *Förderung der Anpassungsfähigkeit als eine der Aufgaben der Medizin.* (Furtherance of the capacity for adaptation as one of the tasks of medicine.) *Aerztl. Mhefte. Schwarzenb.*, 1948, 4, 347-376.—Modern civilization with its increasing tempo threatens the individual's security. Inward rather than outward security would appear to be the desirable solution. Such inner security is not found in introversion but rather in the creative realization in the outer world of one's deepest yearning, or in suprapersonal self-realization. The author believes that the best possibility for self-realization is found in democracy rather than in communism or in humanism.—F. C. Sumner.

103. Lechat, Fernand. *Angoisse et résistances; contribution à l'étude phénoménologique du moi.* (Fear and resistances; a contribution to the phenomenological study of the ego.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1948, 12, 279-286.—Prophylaxis against fear of ego loss consists essentially in fortifying the ego while reducing to a minimum the interest devoted to it. The ego is not only an individual physical or moral entity, but extends beyond the individual and blends with his ordinary surroundings. The strongest ego would be that which, while remaining in emotional contact with the environment, would not need to mingle with it. 2 criteria might be applied to measure the degree of power of the ego: (1) the part of reality, more or less large, that it can adjust to itself while adjusting itself to the rest, (2) the duration of the period of preadaptation. The solidity of the ego is not estimated by its resistance but by its pliancy and elasticity which allow it, not to dominate circumstances, whatever they may be, but not to let itself be dominated by them.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

104. Linder, Robert M. *The equivalents of matricide.* *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1948, 17, 453-470.—The matricidal wish is discussed in its various manifestations—in outright murder, in suicide, in acting-out, and in dreams. Defenses against the matricidal wish include: (1) displacement; (2) reaction-formation; (3) projection; (4) repression; (5) introjection and identification. Contemporary psychoanalytic literature places increasing emphasis on the preoedipal centralization of conflict around the mother. On the course and outcome of this relationship largely depends the ultimate degree of an individual's maturity.—L. N. Mendes.

105. Rothacker, Erich. *Die Schichten der Persönlichkeit.* (The levels of personality.) (4th Ed.) Bonn, Germany: Bouvier, 1948. xii, 147 p.—Human behavior is to be understood as an expression of the total personality, more particularly in terms of the strata or levels of the mind. Ordinarily we live from our "depth-person," and this is essentially a non-conscious functioning. The Id shows up in gestures, life tempo, and the drive for play. The inner person is studied with respect to its relations to the surround-

ing world, feelings, thinking, and memory. A different approach is made through the analysis of the stratification of mental functions, and the locus and activity of the censor. Applications are shown to the study of aging, folk psychology, and consciousness.—R. B. Ammons.

106. Wherry, Robert J. (Ohio State U., Columbus.), & Fryer, Douglas H. *Buddy ratings: popularity contest or leadership criteria?* *Personnel Psychol.*, 1949, 2, 147-159.—To investigate the criticism that buddy ratings are not criteria of leadership but merely popularity contests, inter-relationships among a dozen different criteria secured on 2 officer candidate classes (*N*'s of 82 and 52) were studied. These included ratings throughout the 6-month course by fellow students and by superiors as well as various course grades. Factor analyses of the criteria revealed that buddy ratings made during the first month measured the same factors 3 months later. "It was not until the 4th month that superiors' ratings reflected the leadership factor which fellow students identified in their first-month ratings." Academic instructors' ratings were practically useless in evaluating this trait.—A. S. Thompson.

[See also abstracts 4, 113, 177, 310, 366.]

#### AESTHETICS

107. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York.) *Story-tellers and story-writers.* *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 51-56.—"Writer and raconteur represent different clinical entities with different genetic background. The sometimes encountered coincidence of both defensive methods in one and the same person, gives the naive observer the impression of inner identity." In terms of first impressions, the raconteur appears as a hysterical show-off, the writer as orally regressed. The raconteur's gift is that of presentation and repartee, the writer's is that of imagination, of self-created images.—W. A. Varvel.

108. Coleman, Stanley M. (Cornwall Mental Hosp., Bodmin, Eng.) *The dual personality of Philip Heseltine.* *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 456-466.—England's greatest song composer since the 17th century was fundamentally a melancholic individual who adopted consciously a manic facade, which became a permanent cloak and finally extinguished the original personality.—W. L. Wilkins.

109. Gutierrez-Noriega, Carlos. *Significado y trascendencia del humorismo en Cervantes.* (Meaning and result of Cervantes' humor.) *San Marcos*, 1948, No. 4, 43-69.—Cervantes was the forerunner of the psychological humorist. His characters are universal. Sancho and Don Quijote are caricatures of the body types: pyknic and asthenic, and their personalities exaggerations of the cyclothymic and schizothymic pattern. Sancho is the extrovert, motivated by the impersonal elements of life. Don Quijote is a personification of the introvert, dedicated to his own uniqueness and attributing to the world which revolves around him, his own personal feel-



ings and desires. Cervantes anticipates how these two types will react to the humorous situation. He achieves his humor sometimes by enlarging upon the truth, again by denying it, and at other times by comic contrast.—*T. Pinto.*

110. Lee, Harry B. Spirituality and beauty in artistic experience. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1948, 17, 507-523.—The theory of sublimation remains incomplete in regard to the class of artists whose contemplative creating and appreciating do not arise from the sublimation of sexual energy. That the making or appreciating of art yields delight of a spiritual quality is a matter of unanimous agreement of cultural views and of the testimony offered by artistically sensitive individuals. An analysis of the nature of spirituality and of beauty in the contemplative experience of art shows that the experience of beauty is a fusion of narcissistic delights arising from separate psychic activities. One of these activities is identification, the other is as the love object of the conscience. It is from the latter activity that spiritual pleasure results. Comparison is made of the experiences of the creative artist with those of the religious mystic.—*L. N. Mendes.*

111. Wormhoudt, Arthur. (547 Riverside Drive, New York 27.) The unconscious identification words—milk. *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 57-68.—The writer's attempt to establish an "autarchic fantasy" involves a regression to the oral level and the unconscious identification of words and milk or sounds and liquid. This identification is documented by examples from English poetry.—*W. A. Varvel.*

[See also abstract 373.]

#### DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

112. Leeds, Morton. (New School for Social Research, New York.) An hypnotic regression series. *Persona*, 1949, 1(1), 13-16.—A 40-year-old native Indian was regressed to 3 years of age. At each age level the subject was instructed to draw a man and to define words taken from the Stanford-Binet scales. The pictures drawn and the word definitions given followed the same pattern of development. "Gradually more difficult words were defined, and words missed at earlier levels were defined correctly later on." The implications of the experiment in regard to the psychology of development are discussed. The writer warns that the hypnotic states "must be thoroughly mastered by the hypnotist before really valid controls can be applied." The pictures drawn are reproduced.—*H. P. David.*

#### CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

113. Anderson, John E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Personality organization in children. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 409-416.—Examples are given showing that the personality of young children is often misinterpreted since the adult projects his views back upon the child's characteristics. The child is considered to have a personality system. It has capacity to resist deformation, stress, and

trauma. It has also the capacity for self-repair and readjustment. Whatever affects the child must enter the field of forces in which he is reacting. Personality becomes organized around certain points or experiences which have been stressed and repeated. The need is stressed for a more complete approach to the problem of persistent and fluctuating traits analysing all data in relationship to the time element 30 references.—*R. Mathias.*

114. Baumgarten-Tramer, F. L'enfant caracaturiste politique. (The young child's political cartoons.) *Horyzonty*, 1948, No. 1-2, [3 p.].—Polish children, in Switzerland following the war, furnished subjects for a study of the after-effects of German occupation. Most of the 7-14 year old boys saw Warsaw destroyed. Drawings of Hitler bore little resemblance to those displayed by the invading forces, and usually showed him in animal or distorted fashion, thus expressing mistrust and hate. By contrast, Serbian children exhibited less political significance in their spontaneous drawings, portraying cowboys, cars, airplanes, etc.; yet they suffered as much from the war as the Polish. (An equivalent, but not identical, summary also appears in Polish.)—*R. W. Husband.*

115. Beller, Emanuel K. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Two attitude components in younger boys. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 29, 137-151.—Two components—interiorized norms and behavioral disposition—of boys' attitudes toward honesty were measured. An honesty scale was constructed, pretested, and administered to 13 groups of 9-, 12-, and 15-year-olds; boys attending elementary and secondary schools, and neglected, orphaned, and delinquent boys cared for in several institutions. "The two measures yielded essentially different results for the 12- and 15-year-old groups but not for the 9-year-olds. There was an overall drop in honesty, with increasing age, in behavioral disposition. There was an increase of honesty in the interiorized norms from the 9-year-old groups to the 12-year-old groups." Using "the direction of the discrepancies between the two components . . . as a measure of internalization of the norms of honest conduct," the author finds that "interiorization of the moral code is much more complete in the 12-year-old boys than in 9-year-olds and seems to have reached a ceiling in the 15-year-old boys."—*J. C. Franklin.*

116. Benedict, Ruth. Child rearing in certain European countries. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 342-350.—The Research in Contemporary Cultures, of which this is a partial report, accepts as its theoretical premise that identifications, securities, and frustrations are built up in the child by the way he is traditionally handled, the early discipline he receives, and the sanctions used by his parents. The meanings of swaddling to Russians, Poles, and Jews are discussed. The different kinds of swaddling communication which are localized in Central and Eastern Europe make it clear that the practice has been revamped to conform to the values of the several cultural groups. Discussion by Margaret Mead.—*R. E. Perl.*

117. Cavanaugh, John R. (*U. S. Naval Disciplinary Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.*) **The comics war.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1949, 40, 28-35.—No one has conclusively demonstrated that the comic books are detrimental in any way. Parents should help children deal with comic books in a realistic manner, and their supervision would eliminate undesirable comics. Normal aggressive reactions find release in the phantasies stimulated by the comic books.—*V. M. Stark.*
118. Dennis, Wayne. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **Historical beginnings of child psychology.** *Psychol. Bull.*, 1949, 46, 224-235.—The report surveys the observational studies up to the time of the publications by Preyer (1882) and Hall (1883). The studies are classified as biographical, language, normative and contents of children's minds. A special section deals with Galton's contributions. 51-item bibliography.—*S. Ross.*
119. Goldsmith, Cornelia. **The summer camp.** *J. Pediat.*, 1949, 34, 510-516.—Summer camp is becoming increasingly important because of congested living conditions. Criteria for the selection of a camp are discussed in terms of the individual differences in the needs of the child, the proximity of the camp to the child's home, and the facilities, equipment, program, staff and intangible atmosphere of the camp itself. Camp experience may not be recommended if the child is too immature or insecure, if the camp program is stereotyped, overstimulating, or too competitive. Whenever possible a personal visit to a camp while it is operating is suggested.—*M. C. Templin.*
120. Haffter, C. (*Universitäts-Poliklinik, Basel, Switzerland.*) **Kinder aus geschiedenen Ehen.** (Children from broken homes.) Bern: Hans Huber, 1948. 176 p. Swiss Fr. 12.50.—This book, is based on analysis of 100 randomly selected Basel divorce cases occurring between 1920-1944, which yielded 210 children of various ages. No selection of subjects was attempted and the children were interviewed without knowledge of the purpose of the research. Relevant statistics on the nature of the marriage partners and the reasons for marriage are analyzed in relation to the psychological development of the children after divorce. On the basis of his results the author feels that normal and non-traumatic adjustment of children from broken homes may occur quite frequently and that poor adjustment is usually traceable to an unhealthy family situation before divorce involving emotionally unstable marriage partners. In spite of the representativeness and unbiased selection of cases studied, the author warns against making generalizations, urging an understanding of the psychodynamics operating in each particular case.—*E. W. Gruen.*
121. Hanlon, Clement R., Butchart, J. B., & Kempf, Paul R. **Injuries in childhood.** *J. Pediat.*, 1949, 34, 688-698.—A study was made of the injuries of 566 children under 18 seen at one hospital between June 1, and August 31, 1948. The analysis showed that: (1) 71% of the injured children were boys; (2) 55.8% of the accidents occurred in the home, 18.7% in the streets, 7.4% on playgrounds; (3) 62% of the injured children were under 9 years of age with children between 2 and 3 years having accidents most frequently and those between 5 and 6 next most frequently. (4) 78% of the accidents occurred after noon with most accidents occurring between 7 and 8 p.m.; (5) falls were the most frequent mechanism of injury. Some analysis of the type of injury and treatment given is included. The facts concerning accidents which have been emphasized in a recent nation-wide campaign to reduce accidents are presented.—*M. C. Templin.*
122. Kluckhohn, Clyde, & Rosenzweig, Janine Chappat. (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*) **Two Navaho children over a five-year period.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 266-278.—The 2 Navaho children were put through a battery of projective experiments over a period of years. The place of group attitudes and culturally conditioned factors in the total personality configuration was studied. The picture of the 2 personalities obtained by different testers and interpreters using a variety of projective techniques was remarkably consistent. 2 important factors in the testing of primitive children are continuous residence for some days with the family before testing and the administration of the tests directly in the native language without an interpreter.—*R. E. Perl.*
123. Kuypers, A. **De ziel van het kind.** (The soul of the child.) Wageningen: Zomer & Keuning, 1947. 147 p. Hfl. 4.90.—This booklet is purely psychological and shows the development of the normal child. It gives in the introductory paragraphs aim and method of child psychology, the physical development, heredity, and phases of development. Part 2 is dedicated to the baby: psychical awakening, babbling, feeling and willing, obstinacy, fear and expanding intelligence. Part 3, toddler and child, deals with phantasy, playing, outlook upon life, thinking, social and higher functions.—*M. Dresden.*
124. Lamberts, A. A. **Spel-interessen en het vrije kinderspel.** (Play-interests and children's free play.) Groningen: Wolters, 1949. 108 p. Hfl. 2.50.—This booklet warns against the harm that results from the deterioration of the children's free play and gives an illustrated survey of the free play by an analysis of this field on the basis of the special interests which lead to playing. Numerous forms of playing turn out to be based on the same interest and thus they are mutually related. The interests are permanent and originate from the natural character of the child.—*M. Dresden.*
125. Lourie, Reginald S. (*Children's Hosp., Washington, D. C.*) **The role of rhythmic patterns in childhood.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 653-660.—Rhythmic motor patterns of children are discussed; they are shown to be a normal phenomenon in infants. The patterns of the normal and abnormal infant were compared. Measures taken to halt the rhythmic patterns were also discussed. Investiga-

tions as to the source of these rhythmic movements reveal that auditory, kinesthetic, tactile, and visual stimuli are all important components. The rate of the rhythmic movements seem to be connected with the time beats in the body; with the heart usually acting as pacemaker. The use of rhythmic motor activities in therapy also is discussed. 26 references.—*S. H. Schpoont.*

126. Meredith, Howard V. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) **Body size in infancy and childhood: a comparative study of data from Okinawa, France, South Africa and North America.** *Child Developm.*, 1948, 19, 179-195.—The racial differences in body size during first decade of life are presented in tabular form, giving stature in cm. and weight in kg. for children from the following ethno-socioeconomic groups: Okinawans; South African Bantu-speaking Negroes; North American Negroes; American Chinese and Japanese residents of California; Alaskan Eskimos; Mexicans living in California, Texas, and Mexico; Navaho and Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona; European Whites living in Marseilles, France; and North American Whites of the upper, middle and lower socio-economic groups. Analyses are made at birth, at 3 years and at consecutive annual ages from 6 to 10 years. Comparative findings are made with particular reference to the Okinawa children, who appear both lighter and shorter than any other group analyzed. 57-item bibliography.—*E. W. Gruen.*

127. Mitchell, Elmer D., & Mason, Bernard S. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) **The theory of play.** (Rev. ed.) New York: A. S. Barnes, 1948. 542 p.—This most recent edition (see 8: 2988) of the classic text on play presents the material under four main headings: viz., first, the "Historical Background." In this section, the reader will find information on play from various cultures and eras. The next section, "Theory of Play," contains a discussion of the 5 important, traditional theories of play as well as the newer and more modern notions about play. It also includes various, significant definitions of play as well as a discussion of forms of play. In the third division, "The Need for Play," the authors present data on the value of play from the physical, the mental and the social points of view. The fourth and last section of the book contains a detailed discussion of the administration, organization and promotion of play activities in all their diversified aspects. There is a list of references at the end of each chapter.—*C. Schmehl.*

128. Rose, John A. (*Philadelphia (Pa.) Child Guidance Clinic.*) **Relation of therapy to reality of parental connection with children.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 351-357.—Children's dependency on parent figures for their growth and development is such that psychiatric work with children must constantly be related to that inescapable reality in their lives. Work with children who are the wards of agencies and institutions illustrates the difficulties encountered where the parent is not a vital part of the child's growth and therapeutic experience.

Work with foster children in a psychiatric clinic starts with the handicap that a reality need exists in the child which can be only incompletely filled.—*R. E. Perl.*

129. Segel, David. **Intellectual abilities in the adolescent period: their growth and development.** Washington, D. C.: Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, 1948. v, 41 p. 15¢. (Bull. 1948, No. 6).—Part 1 treats of background and definitions, distribution of mental ability, growth of mental abilities, stability of mental organization, and the relation of intellectual functions to personality traits and interests. Part 2 takes up the implications for the curriculum and guidance program, while Part 3, "Implementation through Measurement," discusses briefly and lists suggested tests to be used at the beginning of the secondary school period, at the ninth-grade level, and at the twelfth-grade level. This part concludes with a brief discussion of methods of measuring the efficiency of tests of mental traits. 68-item bibliography.—*L. H. McCabe.*

130. Sellenraad, J. A. **Omgang met kinderen.** (Relations with children.) Naarden: In den Toren, 1948. 116 p. Hfl. 3.95.—A reproduction in book form of a series of radio-lectures about authority, social relations, the baby, the infant, the school child, to become grown-up, and the association with children of different ages. Schematic representations, essays, and citations. A guide for parents and educators.—*M. Dresden.*

131. Van Dorn, V., & Mayfarth, F. (*Association of Childhood Educ., Washington, D. C.*) **Religious nurture and childhood education.** *Relig. Educ.*, 1949, 44, 141-148.—Religious education has to do with our attitudes, feelings, appreciations, and understandings from which children learn more than our carefully worded explanations. The authors suggest 4 premises concerning the place of religion in childhood education: (1) religion is experience rather than belief; (2) by interpreting the experiences we provide for them, they find faith in themselves and their world; (3) by emotional conditioning children come to assume their share of responsibility for the welfare of others; (4) by ceaseless searching and effort life comes to have meaning and purpose, the causes of aggression may be recognized and conflicts in social practices resolved.—*P. E. Johnson.*

132. Weinfeld, Gustave F. **Opinions of pediatricians in certain problems of infant care.** *Arch. Pediat.*, 1949, 66, 266-270.—Of 50 pediatricians selected at random from the Chicago Pediatric Society, 45 returned questionnaires on practices of infant care. "There appears to be an awareness and acceptance of newer concepts of pediatric training principles, viz.: (1) self regulated infant feeding; (2) rooming-in of the newborn; (3) emotional factors involved in breast feeding; (4) delayed toilet training; (5) importance of emotional factors in such problems as night crying."—*M. C. Templin.*



133. Zillig, Maria. *Psychologie des Jungmädchens*. (Psychology of the adolescent girl.) Heidelberg: Quelle & Meyer, 1949. 132 p.—The subjects, 12 and 14-year old girls, come chiefly from the Main-Franconian region. They were taken essentially from the lower classes in the cities. The former comprise the preadolescent group and the latter represent the beginning adolescents. Their intellectual and emotional characteristics, their behavior as expressed by language, drawings and singing, their interests and interpersonal relationships are examined. Except in a few instances, no comparisons are drawn with personalities of boys that age. The possibility exists that some preadolescents have matured earlier because of their war experiences while they are retarded physically because of malnutrition. Among the adolescent group the influence of the war can be seen in a greater willingness to accept family responsibilities. The author's findings about the differences between the two groups are universal, i.e. that the preadolescent girl finds herself at the end of her childhood while the adolescent is confronted with the conflicts of her period. 172-item bibliography.—*M. J. Stanford.*

[See also abstract 370.]

#### SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

134. Alexander, Leo. (Boston (Mass.) State Hosp.) *The molding of personality under dictatorship*. *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1949, 40, 3-27.—A systematic propaganda campaign directed at the breakdown of super ego values was directed at the entire German population. The German personality developed 4 traits, namely, an aversion to reality, anti-rationalism, denial of responsibility, and a disinterest in the relevant aspects of life. The widespread release of destructive drives and activity under the Nazi regime was caused by the effects of: (1) indoctrination with anti-spirituality, and anti-rationalism, (2) seduction, and (3) group sanction. Further investigation of the German anxiety aggressiveness and thwarting of ego development is necessary to know what practical measures may be taken for the reform of the social-psychological situation in Germany.—*V. M. Stark.*

135. Bonney, Merl E. (North Texas St. Coll., Denton.) *A study of friendship choices in college in relation to church affiliation, in-church preferences, family size, and length of enrollment in college*. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 29, 153-166.—In this study of choices made and received the data showed that "of the six churches [denominations] studied no one showed a reliable advantage over another in developing the kind of individuals who win friends in college"; students who had no church affiliation received statistically significantly more friendship choices than those having church affiliation; student church members and non-churched students showed marked in-group preferences in friendship choices. Except for largest family size which showed fewer than expected friendship choices, family size was unrelated

to choices. "Length of time in school did not bear a consistent relationship to number of choices received, with the exception of extreme groups. Those who had been in school less than one full semester fell far below expectancy, while those who had been in school six or more semesters obtained a reliably greater number of votes than chance alone would allow."—*J. C. Franklin.*

136. Davis, Allison. *Social-class influences upon learning*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1948. 100 p. \$1.50.—The 1948 Inglis Lecture at Harvard University. It is a summary of the extensive research carried out by the author and his associates at the University of Chicago. The main point is: "By defining the people with whom an individual may have intimate social relationships . . . our social-class system narrows his learning and training environment. His social instigations and goals, his symbolic world and its evaluations are largely selected from the narrow culture of that class with which he alone can associate freely." Specific topics considered for implementing this view are: (1) nature of social classes; (2) social class differences and the socialization of the child; (3) cultural definition of reward and punishment; (4) definition of problem-solving situations by class status; and (5) effects of social class culture on teachers and curricula. Specific data are cited in support of many assertions concerning these differences.—*R. A. Littman.*

137. Deutsch, Morton. *A theory of cooperation and competition*. *Hum. Relat.*, 1949, 2, 129-152.—"In this article an attempt has been made to sketch out a theory of cooperation and competition and apply this theory to the functioning of small groups. . . . (i) social situations of cooperation and competition were defined; (ii) some of the logical implications inherent in the definitions were pointed to; (iii) with the introduction of psychological assumptions, some of the definitions of the two objective social situations were then drawn; (iv) the psychological implications, with the aid of additional psychological assumptions, were then applied to various aspects of small-group functionings to develop a series of hypotheses about the relative effects of co-operation and competition upon group processes; and (v) finally the concept of group was defined and linked with the concept of cooperation, thus making all of the preceding theoretical development with respect to cooperation relevant to group concepts."—*R. A. Littman.*

138. Fearing, Franklin. (U. California, Los Angeles.) *Influence of the movies on attitudes and behavior*. *Ann. Amer. acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1947, 254, 70-79.—The author attempts to analyze the effects of movies in terms of how the man in the audience is helped to understand himself and to interpret and organize what he finds in his private world through the opportunity of participating in the "worlds" of others on the screen. The author rejects both the view that movies are only escape entertainment and that they are wholly propaganda,

and substitutes in turn his theory that the film has a measurable and complex effect upon human attitudes. The author accepts only in part the theory of unconscious needs of the audience and objects strongly to viewing movie themes as passively reflecting human desires. He prefers instead to see the man in the audience as more actively "cognizing" and thus more adequately solving his problems through the presentation of larger realms of experience than his own personal range could provide. This would be the blue-print on which future research into the problem should be conducted.—*L. A. Noble.*

139. *Ilsager, Holger.* (*Socialkontoret, Helsingør, Denmark.*) Factors influencing the formation and change of political and religious attitudes. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 29, 253-265.—Analysis of questionnaires completed by 35 men and 41 women Danish college students on the development of their political and religious attitudes leads the author to draw the following conclusions. Women's political attitudes were less strong than men's but their religious attitudes were stronger than men's. Women were more influenced by their parents in both political and religious attitudes than the men. Women were more apt to reason about their religious attitudes, men about their political attitudes. "The most important factors leading to conversions were for the political attitude: dramatic incidents (by far the most frequently mentioned) and reasoning. For the religious attitude the order was reversed, reason being the most important cause, followed by dramatic incidents. In most cases political attitudes were first formed during adolescence whereas religious attitudes most often were established in childhood."—*J. C. Franklin.*

140. *Marquis, Donald G.* (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Psychology of social change. *Ann. Amer. Acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1947, 249, 75-80.—There is danger in assuming that international organizations, once set up, necessarily will succeed when attitudes remain national. Verification of this point is found in the sabotage of earlier attempts at world cooperation because of the limitations of public understanding. Social science has a contribution to make to this problem by providing tools for (1) measuring attitudes and their change, (2) teasing out experimentally other factors related to them, (3) suggesting possible ways of changing such attitudes. Formal education as such is no necessary guarantee of realistic attitudes, as is evidenced in many previous research projects. Instead there are advantages in individual and group counseling where an atmosphere of security rather than punishment can help foster the right medium for change. The research necessary to provide the fundamental basis for such information must come from government appropriations, the author feels.—*L. A. Noble.*

141. *Montagu, M. F. Ashley.* (*Hahnemann Med. Coll. & Hosp., Philadelphia, Pa.*) The origin and nature of social life and the biological basis of cooperation. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 29, 267-283.—

"Some sort of social life is present in even the lowest organisms . . . such a thing as a completely asocial variety of animal probably does not exist. Social life confers distinct advantages, biological and social, upon the animals participating in it. The dominant principle of social life is probably coeval with life itself. The organic basis of social behavior is to be found in the nature of the reproductive relationship between parent and offspring." Mutualism in survival is as fully documented in evolutionary biology as natural selection, yet we have tended dangerously to stress the latter at the expense of the former. At the human level security is the prime need. There can be no security without love. Love is necessary for cooperation for interdependency rather than individualism is the basis of "healthy social behavior."—*J. C. Franklin.*

142. *Powdermaker, Hortense.* (*Queens Coll., N. Y.*) An anthropologist looks at the movies. *Ann. Amer. Acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1947, 254, 80-87.—This is an attempt to study the institution of the movies from an objective anthropological approach. She uses such tools as the interviewing of audiences and Hollywood producers, the study of fan mail, etc. (1) How faithful a reflection of the values of our society is there in this kind of entertainment? She finds an "obsessional" stress on love, even beyond our society's emphasis on it, and a surprising ignoring of the profit motive, and explains it partly by the contradiction in values which such a historically mixed nation as ours would be expected to have. (2) What needs are served? The prevailing sense of loneliness of the city dweller is met in part by the "star" system, which assures the audience of a short intimate association with a glamorous personality. (3) What is the relationship to other institutions, such as our financial structure, different media of communication, etc.? One of her interesting points here is the essential conflict between the demands of art to portray man with dignity and the demands of business to exploit him.—*L. A. Noble.*

143. *Queener, Llewellyn.* (*U. Tennessee, Knoxville.*) The development of internationalist attitudes: I. Hypotheses and verifications. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 29, 221-235.—The hypotheses used in this study of internationalist and nationalist attitudes are "(a) that attitude is a positive imitation of prestiged persons and groups, (b) that attitude is a negative imitation of non-prestiged persons and groups, and (c) that attitude is a form of aggression against frustrating persons and groups." Action and attitude criteria of attitude on the issues were established and the case histories and individual interview records of 50 middle-aged New England men rated and categorically quantified. Support was obtained for the aforementioned hypotheses. Moreover, the extent of prestige and non-prestige attributed to internationalist and nationalist sources by internationalists and nationalists differed significantly. From his findings the author observes that "although personality motifs [did] not determine the direction of international attitudes, they certainly [deter-

mined] the affect content of them. . . ."—J. C. Franklin.

144. Queener, Llewellyn. (*U. Tennessee, Knoxville.*) The development of internationalist attitudes: II. Attitude cues and prestige. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 29, 237-252.—"It is the purpose of this article to describe and discuss more fully the oft-repeated terms, 'cue' and 'prestige'." The author in developing a concept of the "attitude cell" as the combination of "cue" and "prestige" processes in attitude formation uses materials already discussed (see 24: 143) in Part I. "When attitude cues and prestige are combined in one person or group an attitude-forming situation arises. Cues plus prestige are the minimal conditions. . . . This too simple formulation [is replaced by the concept of] 'attitude cells' . . . to express the hypothetically complete attitude-forming situation." Accordingly, the author differentiates two kinds of "attitude cells," "prestige cells" and "nonprestige cells" and hypothesizes their maximal and relative strengths under differing conditions.—J. C. Franklin.

145. Senter, Anne Hoffman. (*U. New Mexico, Albuquerque.*) Persistence of culture traits in prisoners of war. *Persona*, 1949, 1(1), 17-19.—A series of interviews was held with each of a group of 18 former American prisoners of war, all held by the Japanese for over 3 years. Despite a sudden disruption of their social organization, after having been cut off from home, no new relationship patterns were developed. It was found that the men "reconstructed familiar patterns (both civilian and military), modifying and adapting them to the new situations, although they might be less appropriate and effective than conceivable new ones." Established culture traits tended to persist.—H. P. David.

146. Shevsky, Eshref, & Williams, Marilyn. The social area of Los Angeles: analysis and typology. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1949. xvi, 172 p. \$4.00.—This is the first of two volumes to be issued dealing with characteristics of an urban society. The present study presents "some of the characteristics of urban society in California examined against the background of social trends in the country as a whole." Part I deals with "Variations in the Social Characteristics of the Population of Los Angeles," including a description of the population variables studied which were derived from data of the 1940 Census, dealing with occupation and income levels, differences in educational background, variance in fertility, age structure and other factors in urban life, and the elements involved in the segregation of groups. Part II is concerned with the "Social Areas of Los Angeles" in which "the concept of social position" is developed as it applies to population rather than individuals. This has been accomplished by measuring the standing of the population in each census tract in an order of social rank and in terms of degree of urbanization. All these findings are presented in numerous tables

and graphic figures. Many additional analysed tabulations of the analysed data are contained in several appendices. An extensive bibliography is included.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

147. Smith, Rockwell. (*Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.*) Contributions of recent research in sociology to religious education. *Relig. Educ.*, 1949, 44, 217-224.—Methodological trends show a renewed interest in theoretical systematization, a continuance of statistical studies, and increased attention to the problem of sociological experiment. There is also increasing awareness of the place of meaning and value, both to the persons investigated and to the investigator. A number of recent studies in sociology of religion are summarized. Sociologists are aware of social issues in our time and are honestly trying to deal with them scientifically. The results of sociological research bring insights essential to a religious and educational program.—P. E. Johnson.

148. Thelen, Herbert A. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*), & Withall, John. Three frames of reference: the description of climate. *Hum. Relat.*, 1949, 2, 159-176.—The behavior of persons invariably derives from different frames of reference. Can these be detected in real life situations and is it possible to reconcile different frameworks within a systematic and more general theory. An attempt to generate 3 reference frames is reported: (1) objective, behavioral, (2) projective, attitudinal, and (3) subjective, internal. This was accomplished by having a teacher vary his attitudes toward a class by threatening them, or behaving constructively. By means of an automatic recording device pupils reported whether they liked or disliked the things the instructor was saying or doing. These reactions seemed to vary as a function of the "climate" instituted by the instructor. In addition, independent observers rated, and showed a fair amount of agreement among themselves, the extent to which statements of the instructor seemed related to the 3 climates they were supposed to induce. The conclusions deal with the relation of these data to the process of theory construction.—R. A. Littman.

[See also abstracts 8, 106, 375.]

#### METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

149. Chein, Isidor. On evaluating self-surveys. *J. soc. Issues*, 1949, 5(2), 56-63.—Accuracy of self-surveys is increased by the variety of critics but decreased by omission of special procedures and areas of investigation. Effectiveness in producing change is not subject to direct experimental investigation because of the impossibility of controlling many variables. The problem of effectiveness, however, may be approached by standardizing somewhat the methods used in various communities. Were this procedure preceded and followed by a secret, independent measurement of attitudes, together with a careful *a posteriori* study of records kept during the process of survey, some grounds might be had for evaluating the effectiveness in producing change.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.



150. Lambert, Benjamin W., & Cohen, Nathan E. A comparison of different types of self-surveys. *J. soc. Issues*, 1949, 5(2), 46-55.—Surveys of discriminatory practices in Montclair, N. J., and Minneapolis are compared with a survey in Northtown in respect to orientation, differences in techniques, scope of inquiry, degree of participation, and other points. Questions are asked to help evaluate the various methods in respect to effectiveness in producing change of attitude.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

151. Sellitz, Claire. Some technical problems of a self-survey. *J. soc. Issues*, 1949, 5(2), 30-45.—The questions of the areas to be surveyed, the methods to be used, definition of subject matter, mode of interviewing and manner of reporting the findings are discussed in detail with reference to such criteria as educational effectiveness, acceptability to the community, reliability of information, and simplicity of procedure.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

152. Steinzor, Bernard. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) The development and evaluation of a measure of social interaction: Part I. The development and reliability. *Hum. Relat.*, 1949, 2, 103-122.—This study reports the development of an "intent-analysis" procedure, in the course of a study of leadership and group interactions. Recorded materials for different kinds of groups were transcribed and percentages of agreement between pairs of judges were computed for selected portions of the transcribed materials. Categories describing the intent and the direction of the intent, e.g., seeking support, situation diagnosis, conciliation, etc., expressed by speakers were used and judges were given training in the application of the categories to the materials. Results indicate only fair reliability; about 50% agreement on intent, 75% for direction of intent. Possible reasons for this outcome are discussed.—R. A. Littman.

[See also abstracts 20, 350, 377.]

#### CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

153. Altus, William D. (U. California, Santa Barbara.) The American Mexican: the survival of a culture. *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 29, 211-220.—Using data collected at the Army's Special Training Center for illiterates on intelligence, language, and adjustment, the author found that Mexican culture, particularly the Spanish language, flourished among the trainees of Mexican origin. In describing this striking cultural survival, he reports that "all trainees of Mexican ancestry speak Spanish, no matter how many generations their ancestors may have lived on what is now the soil of the United States. Quite a number are also conversant with Spanish in terms of reading and writing. A few of this latter group have attended English-speaking schools but can neither read nor write English although they can read and write Spanish, a language which they have not formally studied in school. The native-born and reared non-English Mexican has been shown to be more maladjusted and less

intelligent than the non-English, foreign-born and educated Spanish-speaking trainee." Possible explanations for this and for the widespread Mexican culture among native-born citizens of Mexican ancestry are given.—J. C. Franklin.

154. Bloom, Leonard, & Riemer, Ruth. Removal and return; the socio-economic effects of the war on Japanese Americans. Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1949. x, 260 p. \$3.75.—This is a detailed and extensively documented study of the prewar and postwar position of Japanese Americans. A survey is made of occupational characteristics and changes before, during, and after the wartime evacuation and relocation. "In a sense, the assessment of occupational and economic dislocation presented here is a measure of the extent to which ethnic hostility, when mediated by the peculiar circumstances of war . . . could be translated into an assault on the status of a group. We are inclined to infer that very drastic changes would need to take place in the American social structure before other ethnic groups could be manipulated to the same extent."—E. A. Rubinstein.

155. Dickinson, A. Race mixture: a social or a biological problem? *Eugen. Rev.*, 1949, 41, 81-85.—The "disharmony" theory in regard to race mixture is apparently not well founded. Evidence for "hybrid vigor," on the other hand, while contradictory, may be more valid, particularly for "the widely observed phenomenon of heterosis in  $F_1$  and possibly  $F_2$ , which may well decline in succeeding generations." Hybrids follow a mean between extreme parent groups and, for any one physical trait, will approach the mean of the parent group which makes the greater contribution to the racial mixture. Miscegenation is not necessarily bad and may even carry advantages. It is mental and social prejudice that has endowed the concept of hybrid with inferiority.—G. C. Schwesinger.

156. Egan, Dorothy. The significance of dreams for anthropological research. *Amer. Anthropol.*, 1949, 51, 177-198.—A series of dreams from a single, male Hopi informant are presented together with his statements about the dream immediately after telling it and after an interval of 4 or more years. While no attempt is made to analyze the dreams in depth, stress points of the culture are clearly revealed in the fears, wishes and guilt manifestations of the dreamer. This kind of data may reveal the points both where individuals are relatively unsocialized and where culture is exercising effective control and support.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

157. Lehrer, Leibush. Nationaler charakter. (National character.) *Yivo Bleter*, 1948, 31-32, 293-351.—National character is considered to be the underlying, unifying, and dynamic core of a people which distinguishes it from all others. Various anthropological, psychological, sociological, and journalistic accounts of national character are examined, criticized, and found wanting. The experimental literature on national stereotypes, is combed and found inadequate due to the untrue-to-life situ-

ations imposed by paper-and-pencil tests upon which the results are based. Private vs. public attitudes must always be considered in investigations upon national character. National character is a sociological and not psychological problem; however, the psychological problem is how the national character influences the individuals of a folk and is manifested through them as lasting and dynamic "psychological absolutes." Methodological problems are then discussed, and the approach suggested is applied to a study of the national character of Jews according to 4 recurring major themes which express themselves as "psychological absolutes" in the everyday lives of individual Jews. 108 references.—P. Black.

158. MacCrone, I. D., & Starfield, A. (*U. Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa.*) **A comparative study in multiple-factor analysis of "neurotic" tendency.** *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 1-20.—The subjects were English-speaking South Africans, Afrikaans-speaking South Africans, and Jews—all Europeans. Tests used were the Clark-Thurstone Inventory and a scale for measuring attitude toward natives of South Africa. The purpose was to determine if there was a relation between neurotic tendency and race attitudes. Factors revealed were lack of self-assurance, emotional and conative instability, hyper-sensitiveness, and morbid self consciousness. The only relation shown is between hyper-sensitiveness and attitude which is slight but significant. That between each of the other factors and attitude is to be ignored.—M. O. Wilson.

159. Mead, Margaret. (*American Museum of Natural History, New York.*) **Crossing cultural barriers.** *Relig. Educ.*, 1949, 44, 67-71.—It is not enough to give up our prejudices of racial superiority and believe in the brotherhood of man. We need to understand the facts and values of cultural differences, and with this appreciation to plan social forms within which people of various cultural backgrounds may work together constructively. Our problem is to construct from these cultures a system which embraces them all. Many of our human frictions arise from failure to understand differences in culture that make it natural for people to think and act differently. To recognize the cultural causes of such behavior patterns, will enable us to respect them and readjust our attitudes from hostility to interest, or from indifference to mutual participation in common enterprises.—P. E. Johnson.

160. Rădulescu-Motru, C., & Nestor, I. M. **Cercetări experimentale asupra inteligenței la români.** (Experimental researches on the intelligence of the Rumanians.) *Acad. Română*, 1948, 50 p.—Since 1934 the psychology laboratory of the University of Bucharest has undertaken a series of researches in view of the establishment of a Rumanian somato-psychological anthropology. Anthropometric researches were made on: cephalic index, morphologic index, vital coefficient, height, weight, vital capacity; psychological researches on: intelligence, type of personality, psychoneurotic

tendencies, imagination, speed of perception, and suggestibility. The total number of subjects studied was 600,000. On a sample of 143,857 cases the average cephalic index is 84.1. The psychological results on a sample of 59,817 cases indicate normal intelligence; the average for males higher than for females, those born in cities are more intelligent than those in villages. Distributions by district and nature of soil are presented. These results are of a preliminary nature, . . . "they are neither final nor complete" and the authors intend to continue their investigation.—A. Manoil.

161. Wormser, Margot Haas. **The Northtown self-survey: a case study.** *J. soc. Issues*, 1949, 5(2), 5-20.—This narrative about a survey of minority-majority group relations by a committee of the inhabitants of a town of 40,000 people depicts the mode of organization, formulation of interview schedules, training of interviewers, tabulation of results, preparation of a report, together with a play-by-play description of the political problems involved inside the sponsoring group.—L. M. Hanks, Jr.

[See also abstracts 116, 122.]

#### SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

162. Das, Sonya Ruth. **The American woman in modern marriage.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1948. 185 p. \$3.75.—The author affirms in her preface and first chapter that one of America's most important achievements is the growth of personality of American women. In 5 succeeding chapters she sets forth "a new concept of marriage," attitude toward divorce, position in the family, legal status of married women, and problems of modern marriage as they affect women and sustain her thesis. Having described the American wife as an equal partner in a democratic marriage, she proposes an ethical code under which modern woman can reconcile "her divergent interests as an individual, a wife, and a mother." 30 references.—C. R. Adams.

163. Gray, Horace. (*Stanford U. Hosp., San Francisco, Calif.*) **Psychological types in married people.** *J. soc. Psychol.*, 1949, 29, 189-200.—"A study was made of Jung's psychological types: introversion and extraversion, sensation and intuition, thinking and valuing (feeling function) in 271 married couples. In regard to these types, spouses unconsciously are attracted, not by assortive mating, but by complementary mating."—J. C. Franklin.

164. Groves, Ernest R. (*U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.*), Skinner, Edna L., & Swenson, Sadie J. **The family and its relationships.** (Rev.) Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1948. xii, 582 p. \$4.00.—This revision of the 1941 edition is designed as a text in family relationships for senior high school and junior college students. The 5 parts and 14 chapters of the first section concern personal background, background of American family life, present setting of family life, family life of today, and cul-

tural aspects of home life. The second section of the book comprises 14 units of readings (from over 50 contributors) which parallel the chapters of the first section.—C. R. Adams.

165. Healy, Edwin F. *Marriage guidance, a study of the problems of the married and of those contemplating marriage.* Chicago: Loyola University Press, 1948. xvi, 411 p. \$3.00.—Before the wedding, the sacrament of matrimony, and the duties of parents in regard to their offspring constitute the 3 sections and 25 chapters of this book intended as a college text. Authoritative information about the rules and regulations of the Roman Catholic Church in respect to the matrimonial contract including mixed marriage, separation and divorce, and birth control is given in separate chapters. This volume bears the *imprimatur* of Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago.—C. R. Adams.

166. Landis, Judson T., & Landis, Mary G. (*Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.*) *Building a successful marriage.* New York: Prentice-Hall, 1948. xii, 559 p. \$4.85.—The authors say their "purpose is to present in readable form the scientific knowledge which exists about mate selection, the courtship process, and the adjustment problems of marriage." Comprehensively written to serve as a college textbook in marriage courses, the volume is bolstered by extensive research findings including those from several studies of the authors. The 3 appendices include recognized marriage counseling agencies, selected annotated topical bibliographies, and, by chapter, review questions, suggested readings, special problems and activities, and socio-dramas.—C. R. Adams.

167. Tizard, Leslie. *Guide to marriage.* London: George Allen & Unwin, 1948. ix, 173 p. 7s. 6d.—The 29 chapters of this book are couched as letters to Jack and Jill who are planning to be married. About one-half of the letters are devoted to sexual questions and ways of achieving sexual adjustment. The remaining chapters deal with home and money management, friend and in-law relationships, religion, mixed marriage, and the wedding.—C. R. Adams.

168. Wolfenstein, Martha. (*Walden Sch., New York.*), & Leites, Nathan. *An analysis of themes and plots.* *Ann. Amer. acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1947, 254, 41-48.—The themes of 67 movies for a period of one year were analyzed to uncover the psychological trends of our society which they reflected or exaggerated. One recurrent pattern was the combination of conventional and unconventional in the relationship between the sexes. The solution of the "saint versus sinner" problem in women was typically American. Most foreign literature and movies never attempt to solve this except through the introduction of two different women, partly because the European has learned that he must foresee disappointments and frustrations in life. The American, on the other hand, expects to have his every need met by one person. Our high divorce rate indicates

that such an unrealistic combination is impossible to achieve.—L. A. Noble.

#### LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

169. Black, John W. (*Kenyon Coll., Gambier, O.*) *Loudness of speaking: the effect of heard stimuli on spoken responses.* *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 311-315.—Recorded stimuli were presented to Ss individually through headphones at various controlled levels of intensity and they responded orally. Material was 5 12-word lists from a standard intelligibility test and 5 lists of sentence-questions. "The findings . . . emphasize the tendency of Ss to talk with different intensities in keeping with the level of intensity of heard stimulus materials. The trends in this regard were the same whether the stimuli were words that were to be repeated or questions to be answered. Repeated words were spoken more intensely than were answers to questions that were heard under the same conditions. Finally, it was not possible for the Ss to 'say back' words at a single level of intensity when they were heard at different levels."—R. B. Ammons.

170. Katz, Daniel. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) *Psychological barriers to communication.* *Ann. Amer. acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1947, 250, 17-25.—The author proposes a psychological approach to the problem of language distortion, both in social science and everyday communication. He warns of the need to consider both the limitations of language itself and the errors that arise through these human weaknesses: (1) Man's willingness to use precise analysis only when forced to by a personal problem requiring it. (2) Our limitations of experience, occupational and personal, which make it difficult for us to understand each other. Role playing and progressive education may be a partial way to overcome this barrier. (3) The tendency to use stereotypes to fill in for gaps in experience, particularly since this fills deep personal needs. (4) The prevalence of reifying or personifying abstract and complicated concepts into a single individual or object. In attempting to solve these problems, psychology has as much to offer as semantics.—L. A. Noble.

171. Lazarsfeld, Paul. (*Columbia U., New York.*) *Audience research in the movie field.* *Ann. Amer. acad. polit. soc. Sci.*, 1947, 254, 160-168.—A group of over 800 women in the midwest were interviewed at 3 successive times in an attempt to get at fundamental movie habits. The most striking results were seen in the negative relationship of both age and rural residence to movie attendance. Sex, education and income had a negligible effect. Characteristics of movie going were: (1) Movie-goers are also avid radio listeners and magazine readers, possibly because of their lack of inner resources; (2) Movies are used as temporary solutions for minor depressions but not for any deep-seated maladjustments; (3) friends rather than families are movie attending companions; (4) friends determining the choice of movies, appear to be from the younger age group to



the older, and from the lower income to the higher income classes.—*L. A. Noble.*

[See also abstracts 255, 324.]

#### SOCIAL ACTION

172. Harding, John. Some basic principles of self-surveys. *J. soc. Issues*, 1949, 5(2), 21-29.—Surveys of discriminatory practices within a community by its members lead to action because its initiators already suspect the existence of discrimination and because they are people of prestige within the community. The work brings many ethnic groups together in a common task, which because of its scientific mode of execution and because of participation in its execution at all stages is not easily discredited by members of the sponsoring group. Thereby the sponsoring group, being united as a group and personally involved in the undertaking, tends to become an action group.—*L. M. Hanks, Jr.*

#### CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

173. Fernández de Castro y Giberga, Hugo. Servicio social psiquiátrico; necesidad urgente de su creación en nuestro país. (Social psychiatric service; the urgent need of its creation in our country.) *Bol. Col. méd. Camagüey*, 1948, 11, 20-27.—The evolution of psychiatric social work as a profession in the United States is traced; the functions and responsibilities of the psychiatric social worker are enumerated and defined; the urgent need of psychiatric social service in Cuba is pointed to. Such service would save the State the cost of hospitalization of great numbers of individuals, would facilitate discharge of those already hospitalized, and would diminish in high percentage the number of re-entrants.—*F. C. Sumner.*

174. Perlman, Helen Harris. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Classroom teaching of psychiatric social work. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 306-316.—The accepted definition of psychiatric social work indicates that it is psychiatric by virtue of the setting in which it is practiced, its working relationship with psychiatry, and its purpose to serve people with mental and emotional disorders. However, by the nature of its problems, all social case work is psychiatric. The hope is not to use the class in psychiatric social work to produce special workers who can only function in an idealized psychiatric clinic but to produce trained workers who understand the basis of diagnosis and treatment, and who know how to become a part of their setting and to understand their function and that of cooperating persons. Discussion by Jeanette Regensburg.—*R. E. Perl.*

175. Travers, Robert M. W. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) A critical review of techniques for evaluating guidance. *Educ. Psychol. Measmt.*, 1949, 9, 211-225.—Guidance or counseling is viewed as a learning situation and hence subject to the same methods of

evaluation as organized learning situations, such as the definition of objectives to be achieved, the development of instruments or criteria for measuring the extent to which these objectives have been achieved, and the control of relevant variables. Until these methods are followed in studies evaluating the effects of guidance, "there will be very little certain knowledge of what guidance is actually accomplishing." A major obstacle in the application of this approach is the absence of well-defined objectives of guidance. This and related kinds of difficulties are pointed up in a review of a number of studies in which the adequacy of the criteria employed (both objective and subjective) to evaluate the effects of guidance is critically examined. The problem of adequate control groups in the interpretation of the results of such studies is also considered at some length. 28 references.—*E. Raskin.*

[See also abstract 13.]

#### METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

176. Bowlby, John. The study and reduction of group tensions in the family. *Hum. Relat.*, 1949, 2, 123-128.—It is proposed that child guidance problems really concern the existence of tensions within a family group, and alleviation of the latter is the primary job of therapy. Therapy, at Tavistock, attempts to relieve problems, not by situational remedies, e.g., placement in foster-home, but by trying to lead the family to "live together and resolve their tensions." An illustrative case of a 13 year old boy, referred for poor school work, laziness, and uncooperativeness is presented. A joint interview procedure with child and parents is described, during which considerable affect and information were displayed by the participants. It is suggested that the existence of a strong "need and a drive to live together in accord" in most family situations permits such procedures with considerable hope for success. The results are then related to problems of industrial and social relations.—*R. A. Littman.*

177. Chapple, Eliot D. The Interaction Chronograph: its evolution and present application. *Personnel*, 1949, 25, 295-307.—The Interaction Chronograph is a device which the author and originator states is able to evaluate personality and temperament by measuring the interaction pattern of an interview. It is described as "a computing machine which continuously records and integrates measurements of the time aspects of the way one person adjusts to another." A history of the method is presented, with the basic assumptions underlying the procedure, the development of the present machine and a picture of it included. A standard interview technique is outlined, as well as discussions of studies done with psychiatric patients at the Massachusetts General Hospital, factory supervisory personnel, and department store personnel.—*M. Siegel.*

178. Feifel, Herman. (Columbia U., New York.) Qualitative differences in the vocabulary responses of normals and abnormals. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*,

1949, 39, 151-204.—The verbatim responses of 185 normal and 185 abnormal subjects to the 45 words of the S-B Vocabulary Test were analyzed by means of a 5-fold qualitative category system. The subjects in the two groups were appropriately matched on such variables as age, education (for 270 S's), and vocabulary score. The following are among the several conclusions drawn: (1) normal S's selected the synonym type of response significantly more often than the abnormal, (2) abnormal S's more often chose the use and description types of response than did the normal, (3) abnormal S's more often selected the inferior explanation, demonstration, illustration, and repetition types of response than did the normal, (4) abnormal S's chose the explanation type of response more often than the normal. Age trends within each of the 2 groups were noted for certain types of vocabulary responses. The findings are interpreted as sustaining the Yacorzynski hypothesis that the reason the vocabulary scores of abnormal S's show a minimal amount of change when compared with other test scores is that the S can solve the problem on the basis of an "easier definition" even when the mechanisms called for in more difficult conceptual organization are no longer available. 53-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

179. Grummon, Donald L. (U. Chicago, Ill.), & Gordon, Thomas. *The Counseling Center at the University of Chicago*. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 166-171.—The 3 year history and organization is briefly described. The Counseling Services are discussed in some detail in regard to clientele, fee policy, tests and other diagnostic procedures, voluntary nature of the service, evaluation of outcomes, and group therapy. The second function of the Center is training both for University students and the staff of the Center. A third function of the Center is research and wide opportunities in terms of number of clients and facilities for extensive recording of interviews are offered. The effective application of counseling can be attributed to the consistency with which the philosophy underlying non-directive counseling has been applied to all activities of the Center.—R. Mathias.

180. Hollmann, Werner, & Hantel, Erika. *Klinische Psychologie und Soziale Therapie*. (Clinical psychology and social therapy.) *Beitr. allg. Med.*, 1948, No. 5, vii, 254 p.—For modern medicine illness and health are not opposites but two phases of the same living process. The practitioner's task is to maintain the patient's health; the clinician will step in when the balance of that living process is disturbed, e.g. in illness. Not only nervous but also organic illness is often caused or influenced by psychological factors. Therefore the practitioner has to be alert in recognizing them; medicine and psychology should be integrated into one discipline. The place of the clinical psychologist then corresponds with the other clinicians. Medical case histories demonstrate the importance of the psychological factor etiologically and therapeutically. Particular stress is given to the change in living conditions

caused by machine age. Industrialization shifted the accent from the subjective to the objective pole of personality. Subordination to the objective work requirements calls for more subjectivation in private life. To establish this healthful balance is the goal of social therapy, as shown in many case histories of industrial workers.—R. Seidler.

[See also abstracts 42, 44, 310, 386, 387.]

#### DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

181. Brambilla, Silvio. *Il metodo di Rorschach nell'analisi fenomenologica esistenziale*. (The method of Rorschach in the existential phenomenological analysis.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 188-193.—The practice of the Rorschach method results in the ability to grasp the personality of the subject beyond the objective results of the test. The situation is similar to that which obtains in the understanding of an artistic production of an unknown artist. The interpretation of a Rorschach record is comparable to the work of an art critic. A Rorschach record can be made an "instrument of existential analysis." By this phenomenological approach the author is in "opposition to those that pretend to make a 'dictionary' of responses" . . . each with a definite meaning. The most insignificant response "can be given by subjects whose existential structure is profoundly different."—A. Manoil.

182. Cassel, Robert H. (Training Sch., Vineland, N. J.) *Qualitative evaluation of the Progressive Matrices Test*. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1949, 9, 233-241.—A method for classifying the incorrect responses on the Progressive Matrices Test (a perceptual test designed to measure "the accuracy of education") into different categories or patterns is described. When this method was applied to the test records of 33 feeble-minded subjects; it was found that such patterns of incorrect responses were present for only a portion of the group. The suggestion is made that the degree to which incorrect answers fall into a pattern indicates the maturational level of the educative process.—E. Raskin.

183. Dalla Volta, Amedeo. *Il disegno come complemento della prova di Rorschach*. (Drawing as a supplement to the Rorschach test.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 174-180.—The interpretation of "verbal responses" in the Rorschach test can be supplemented by the interpretation of "graphic responses." The subject, especially in cases of poorly visualized forms, is requested to make a drawing. The best results are obtained with cultivated and intelligent subjects. This supplementary test applied to painters or sculptors gives a "means of judgment of their personality and style." 5 drawings are reproduced.—A. Manoil.

184. Dalla Volta, Amedeo. *"Risposte primarie di colore" e "modi di apparire dei colori" nella prova di Rorschach*. ("Primary color answers" and "modes of color appearance" in the Rorschach test.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 181-185.—A better classification of color responses in the Ror-

schach test could be obtained by considering these responses from a phenomenological point of view. Thus, with the exclusion of simple color naming, which is not scored as primary color response, in the color responses accompanied by affective manifestations, the color is apprehended "as more or less typically 'film color'"; also, naming of objects of characteristic colors "presupposes a perception of film color . . . ." This phenomenological approach as to the modes of color appearance, applies to primary color responses, C, as well as to CF, FC or chiaroscuro, especially diffused chs.—A. Manoil.

185. Dalla Volta, Amedeo. "Shock di colore" e reazioni affettive nella prova di Rorschach. ("Color shock" and affective reactions in the Rorschach test.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 186-187.—The color shock "corresponds to inhibition phenomena . . . [that can be found] in various other perceptive situations . . . in which the colors of the objects are apprehended temporarily as film colors." Phenomena of inhibition can also be the result of affective reactions different from those to film colors. Of this category there are: (1) unpleasantness due to symmetry, (2) unpleasantness due to recognition of the nature of the ink blot, (3) various reactions of fear, or diffidence. The knowledge of these reactions is of great value in the interpretation of the Rorschach test.—A. Manoil.

186. Eiserer, Paul E. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The relative effectiveness of motion and still pictures as stimuli for eliciting fantasy stories about adolescent-parent relationships. *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 39, 205-278.—15 motion pictures (10 to 21 seconds in length) were compared with 15 still pictures (selected from the motion pictures) to determine their relative effectiveness as projective instruments. Both projective tests were administered to 50 tenth-grade boys with a median S-B IQ of 134.5. Their responses to all pictures were taken verbatim on a wire recorder. The responses were analyzed into need-press, intracjective language, discomfort relief, and length categories. The following are some of the conclusions drawn: (1) the motion picture can be used as an effective projective instrument for personality study, (2) motion pictures tend to elicit more material of psychological significance, (3) it is uncertain whether the superiority of the motion picture is of magnitude to warrant its development for immediate use, (4) considerable evidence indicates that structuring the stimulus situation (e.g., intra-family relationships) produces more data than are otherwise obtainable. 44-item bibliography.—G. G. Thompson.

187. Jansic, Anthony. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) The Szondi technique. *Persona*, 1949, 1(1), 7-9.—A brief, introductory discussion of the Szondi test is presented. The essential working hypotheses developed by Deri are adopted by the author and are described in outline. Interpretive limits and dangers are indicated. "What must be learned is the proper balance of the factors indicated on a series of profiles. This can be done only by

means of a complete understanding of the dynamics of the clinical entities included in the test and how those dynamics are represented in normal behavior and personality."—H. P. David.

188. Jastak, Joseph. Problems of psychometric scatter analysis. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1949, 46, 177-197.—The writer presents the theoretical considerations involved in psychometric scatter analysis. Special sections deal with scale standardization, fourfold analysis of tests, external criteria of validation, reference points, weighted scores, sex differences, arithmetical differences as scatter measures, and psychosis, cooperation and scatter. 37-item bibliography.—S. Ross.

189. La Barre, Weston. The apperception of attitudes: responses to "The Lonely Ones" of William Steig. *Amer. Imago*, 1949, 6, 3-43.—Cartoons and the accompanying captions from William Steig's volume "The Lonely Ones" were presented to students of clinical psychology who were asked to make interpretative comments. Different students had a high order of agreement among themselves on a given cartoon; each student was able to give a variety of psychiatrically-different interpretations from cartoon to cartoon. The materials, therefore, have little value as a projective technique. The results indicate a genuine phatic communication between cartoonist and students. The intention of the cartoonist was understood despite its expression in disguised and highly symbolical form. Student responses are given in detail.—W. A. Varvel.

190. Mursell, James L. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., N. Y.) *Psychological testing*. (2nd ed.) New York: Longmans, Green, 1949. xvi, 488 p. \$4.00.—This is the second edition (see 22: 521) of the author's volume on measurement. It considers the testing movement in psychology in terms of its past development, its present status, and its future prospects. Basic theories of mental measurement and their practical application are covered. Listed and commented upon are about 100 of the typical tests available today. Reference is given to the authors of these tests and the primary sources. The most important changes that have been made in this edition pertain to the results and implications of approximately 180 research studies and to 12 recent tests of major importance. The chapters on intelligence testing were reorganized in order to approach as closely as possible a chronological presentation of topics.—J. Barron.

191. Porta, Virginio. La dinamica dell'inconscio nella prova di Rorschach. (Unconscious dynamism in the Rorschach test.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 194-199.—One of the dynamic aspects of the Rorschach test is the "content shock." It is a dynamic interference in relation to certain aspects of the plates; the content is predominantly of a sexual nature, generally repressed. The shock in its light form is manifested by refusal to interpret, increase of the reaction time, increase of the response time; "sometimes also, the contrary." The frequency of "content shock" in the adult population



predominantly abnormal (female) studied, is about 10%. In schizophrenics there is a certain frequency of content shock. 6-Rorschach records are presented.—A. Manoil.

192. Porta, Virginio. *Sul metodi piu recenti d'interpretazione delle psicogramma.* (The most recent methods of interpretation of the psychogram.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 200-210.—A detailed description of the scoring method of the Rorschach test as developed by American authors, especially Klopfer, is presented. The author has used the method in hundreds of cases. He recommends its acceptance by Italian workers so as to obtain comparable and uniform data.—A. Manoil.

193. Wilson, James W. (Rochester (N. Y.) Institute of Technology), & Carpenter, E. Kenneth. *The need for restandardization of altered tests.* *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 172; 177.—The author of a test is responsible to determine the reliability and validity of the test and establish its norms. It is the publisher's responsibility to distribute the test as it was standardized. An investigation of the Crawford Tridimensional Structural Visualization Test which was changed by the distributor from a wooden to a metal formboard is cited. Two groups of male veterans were statistically compared. The critical ratio of the difference between means was 6.7 and between the medians was 4.8. The study points to the need for norms which are accurate for every test and the establishment of new norms for any altered test.—R. Mathias.

[See also abstracts 15, 29, 127, 363, 381, 382, 384, 390.]

#### TREATMENT METHODS

194. Allan, Eunice F. (Massachusetts Gen. Hosp., Boston.) *The practical implications of psychological principles.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 239-252.—Frequently a patient is distressed both by his neurotic symptom and that part of his reality upon which his conflict most directly impinges. A specific case is presented in detail to illustrate the work of a treatment team of psychiatrist and psychiatric case worker in attempting to influence simultaneously the inner and outer sources of a patient's difficulties.—R. E. Perl.

195. Berg, Charles M. *Een Psycho-Analyse.* (A psycho-analysis.) Hengelo: Smit & Zn., 1949. 270 p. Hfl. 7.90.—The clinical study of a case with which the author gives the reader the opportunity to be present and to follow the conversations with the patient. Interferences are mentioned, the danger of jumping at conclusions is pointed out. The author shows that in an analysis not the question of one morbid symptom that has to be cured, but that the whole personality is the point at issue, which can be practically normal, but not yet completely developed.—M. Dresden.

196. Bersadsky, Leona. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) *Concepts of psychodrama.* *Persona*, 1949, 1(1), 20-23.—The more basic principles and con-

cepts of psychodrama are described, with particular emphasis on "those concepts to be found in the action method psychotherapy." The role of the audience and its connection with psychodrama as a method for group psychotherapy is also discussed. 19 references.—H. P. David.

197. Carr, Arthur C. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *An evaluation of nine nondirective psychotherapy cases by means of the Rorschach.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 196-205.—Rorschach tests given before and after therapy on 9 nondirective psychotherapy cases were analyzed for evidence of changes following therapy. Neither the qualitative nor the quantitative analysis revealed any reliable or consistent changes following therapy. These results are in disagreement with those found by Muench.—S. G. Dulsky.

198. Galigarcía, José. *Psicoterapia de grupo.* (Group psychotherapy.) *Bol. Col. méd. Camagüey*, 1948, 11, 35-41.—The history, fundamentals, and various techniques of group psychotherapy are presented. The author considers group psychotherapy as effecting an economy in time and as extending psychotherapeutic treatment to an increasing number of patients. The author sees psychotherapeutic advantages of the method in (1) dynamic readaptation of the patient to the social milieu; (2) emotional formation of the group; (3) combatting of relapses in the members; (4) a means of instruction to those not specialized in psychotherapeutic techniques. It is suggested that it be used in the education of adolescents. A new technique of group psychotherapy as employed in the Mental Hygiene Service of the City of Havana is described.—F. C. Sumner.

199. Garrett, Annette. (Smith Coll., Northampton, Mass.) *The worker-client relationship.* *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 224-238.—The term "relationship" as it is used in casework and analytic literature has a variety of meanings. Relationships which are primarily reactions to the real attitudes and behavior of the present-day person may be called reality relationships. Transference relationships are based primarily on unconscious displacements from early life, such as the unconscious projection of the client's attitudes toward a potent figure of his early childhood onto the caseworker. The author discusses transference neurosis, countertransference, reality relationship, recognition of transference, regulation and interpretation of transference, use of transference in diagnosis and treatment.—R. E. Perl.

200. Haigh, Gerard. (U. Chicago, Ill.) *Defensive behavior in client-centered therapy.* *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 181-189.—It is the purpose of this investigation to study the defensive behavior of clients during the course of client-centered therapy. Only defensive behavior which is expressed in counseling and defensive behavior expressed elsewhere which the client reports is studied. Some of the conclusions are: there is a decrease in defensiveness during counseling; in some cases there is an increase

in defensiveness; in cases showing a decrease in defensiveness, reported and exhibited defensive behavior decrease at about the same rate.—S. G. Dulsky.

201. Hamilton, Gordon. (*New York School Social Work, New York*.) Psychoanalytically oriented casework and its relation to psychotherapy. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 209-223.—As treatment has slowly shifted from changing the environment for a person to helping a person change his own environment, a knowledge of the meaning and purpose of behavior and the dynamics of the relationship became most important. The moment it is fully realized that the treatment process is addressed to the person who has a problem rather than to the problem itself, psychological dynamics must be understood and invoked. To the author, psychoanalytically oriented casework means casework in which the main theoretical assumptions as to personality and behavior are drawn from Freudian psychoanalysis: psychotherapy, however, is the treatment of emotional problems by psychological means derived, in part, from the above techniques, and resting on an interpersonal relationship which aims to promote better integration of the personality.—R. E. Perl.

202. Hoffman, A. Edward. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) A study of reported behavior changes in counseling. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 190-195.—Behavioral references from 10 cases were extracted and classified according to reported present behavior, reported past behavior, and reported future-planned behavior. Each of these 3 categories was classified into one of 3 levels of maturity—highly mature, partly mature, immature. Considering all 10 cases there is an increase in maturity of reported behavior from the first third to the last third of therapy but this increase is not statistically significant. The difference in improvement between the 5 more successful cases and the 5 less successful, judged by increase in maturity of reported behavior, is statistically significant.—S. G. Dulsky.

203. Kindwall, Josef A. Carbon-dioxide narcosis therapy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 682-687.—The use of carbon dioxide narcosis therapy using 75 cases both psychotic and psychoneurotic is reported. CO<sub>2</sub> treatments were found to be of help in establishing or improving rapport, in promoting relaxation, in revealing the patient's problems to himself and the doctor and in making the patient more accessible and amenable to treatment and management.—R. D. Weitz.

204. Patterson, C. H. (*V.A., Minneapolis, Minn.*) Is psychotherapy dependent upon diagnosis? *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 155-159.—One should no longer assume that a new classification is needed. It is more important to develop a rational therapy directing attention to the basic elements of maladjustment common to all mental disorder. A rational psychotherapy would be concerned with principles and techniques which are most effective in reaching and remedying the underlying causes of maladjust-

ment. The outline is given on (1) a theory of behavior and its aberrations, (2) principles and practices which arise from a consideration of the nature of maladjustment. The principles and practice of psychotherapy are outlined.—R. Mathias.

205. Raskin, Nathaniel J. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) An analysis of six parallel studies of the therapeutic process. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 206-220.—10 recorded counseling cases were analyzed using quantitative representations of such varied concepts as acceptance of and respect for self, defensiveness, maturity of behavior and insight. Significant and positive relationships have been found to exist between the positive indicators of successful therapy. The concepts and measures employed in this study have yielded results which are sufficiently consistent and meaningful to suggest preliminary generalizations in quantitative and qualitative terms about successful psychotherapy, and to provide a sounder basis for the thinking about personality organization which has evolved out of experience in client-centered therapy.—S. G. Dulsky.

206. Raskin, Nathaniel J. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) The development of the "parallel studies" project. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 154-156.—The purpose of this article is to provide the background of the "parallel studies" project to which this issue of the journal is devoted. The aim of the "parallel studies" project may be stated as "the development of more objective ways of measuring personality organization as it may change in psychotherapy, in such a way that different concepts which are meaningful in describing personality organization may be correlated."—S. G. Dulsky.

207. Rogers, Carl R. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) A coordinated research in psychotherapy; a nonobjective introduction. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 149-153.—This is an introduction to the 7 research studies that follow. "We feel, with increasing certainty, that the delicate and fragile web of interrelationship which is therapy will steadily yield its secrets to research, to the benefit of the client, the therapist, and most of all, to the whole field of social science."—S. G. Dulsky.

208. Seeman, Julius. (*U. Chicago, Ill.*) A study of the process of nondirective therapy. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 157-168.—The purpose of the present study was to re-examine the process of nondirective therapy with an instrument used in an earlier study, so that comparisons could be made and more recent trends could be observed. The study utilized ten completely recorded cases, comprising a total of 60 interviews. There are 10 conclusions classified under counseling method, client content categories, and client attitude categories.—S. G. Dulsky.

209. Sheerer, Elizabeth T. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames*.) An analysis of the relationship between acceptance of and respect for self and acceptance of and respect for others in ten counseling cases. *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 169-175.—An analysis

was made of the clients' statements during counseling concerning his acceptance and respect for himself and for others. It is concluded that the individual's evaluation of himself and his worth as a person can be significantly altered by the therapeutic process and that the individual's evaluation of others is significantly related to his attitude toward himself.—S. G. Dulsky.

210. Stern, Adolph. **Transference in borderline neuroses.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1948, 17, 527-528.—In treating patients in borderline states it is essential, because of the preoedipal nature of the dependent transference, that the analyst be more active than is customary in psychoanalytic therapy. Unless the positive phase is sufficiently maintained and strengthened, the negative phases may involve so much of a threat to the ego as to endanger the therapeutic results.—L. N. Mendes.

211. Stock, Dorothy. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **An investigation into the interrelations between the self concept and feelings directed toward other persons and groups.** *J. consult. Psychol.*, 1949, 13, 176-180.—Client statements from 10 cases were analyzed. It is concluded that there is a definite relationship between the way an individual feels about himself and the way he feels about other persons. One who holds negative feelings about himself tends to hold negative feelings toward other people in general. As a client's feelings about himself change to objective or positive, feelings about others change in a similar direction.—S. G. Dulsky.

212. Thorne, Frederick C. (U. Vermont, Burlington.) **Principles of directive counseling and psychotherapy.** *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 160-165; 159.—The origins of directive psychotherapy are reviewed briefly. Terminological considerations are made and it is pointed out that the very nature of the therapist-client relationship implies a basic responsibility for direction since the client comes to a therapist considered to be of superior experience and training which thereby establishes a relationship of dominance through prestige, the therapist determines the method to be used, and what happens in the therapeutic relationship must be evaluated. The critical question in therapy does not lie in the method used but the skill with which it is employed. The theoretical foundations for directive psychotherapy are surveyed, and the principal contributions of the main schools of psychology, i.e., behaviorism experimental psychology, Gestalt psychology, psychoanalysis, and humanistic psychology are indicated. The status of directive methods is evaluated. Directive psychotherapy necessitates that the therapist be trained and able to utilize any method in the field as the occasion arises.—R. Mathias.

[See also abstracts 263, 272, 368.]

#### CHILD GUIDANCE

213. Anderson, Helen. **Maladjusted pre-school child.** *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 1(1), 8-11.—The examination and psychologist's report on a 5

year old girl having multiple behavior problems.—C. M. Loultis.

214. Bacci, Valentino. **L'affettività in un gruppo di minorenni con tendenze antisociali esaminati col reattivo di Rorschach.** (Affectivity in a group of youngsters with anti-social tendencies examined with the Rorschach test.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 211-215.—The application of the Rorschach test to a group of 42 boys with anti-social tendencies shows an arrest of psycho-affective development, and lack of adjustment. The test does not indicate so much the causes of their anti-social tendencies as the influence of various factors on the development of their personality. We can thus grasp the moment when the deviation toward anti-social behavior takes a definite form; also the manner in which anti-social tendencies are related to biotypological differences. Statistical results are given.—A. Manoil.

215. Bronner, Augusta F. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) **Behavior clinics.** In Branham, V.C., & Kutash, S.B., *Encyclopedia of criminology*, (see 24: 257), 30-39.—Behavior clinics formerly were considered to be for "problem children," but now are considered to be for children with problems. The rationale for such clinics is "diagnosis before treatment." Behavior is considered symptomatic, treatment is to be individualized. The ultimate purpose of such clinics is to prevent delinquency. Behavior clinics fall into 4 types: court clinics, community clinics, school clinics, and hospital out-patient clinics. Methods and procedures include a physical examination, a psychological examination, a psychiatric interview, a social history, staff conference, and treatment. Other functions of behavior clinics include training of professional workers, research, and general public education.—R. J. Corsini.

216. Cipolletti, Héctor Bonoli. **La psiquiatría infantil en la Francia de hoy.** (Child psychiatry in France of today.) *Día méd.*, B. Aires, 1949, 21, 48-57.—An account is given of the organization and functioning in France of some important child psychiatry services and certain educational establishments intimately linked with this specialty. Rapidly reviewed are the methods of examination employed and the new therapeutic tendencies which are being brought to bear upon the complex problems of abnormal childhood.—F. C. Sumner.

217. Greenberg, Harold A. (Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill.) **The management of the emotional problems of crippled children in a new type of institution.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 253-265.—While a handicapped child's physical handicaps are apparent, too little importance has been given to the child's attitude toward his disease and difficulty. The State of Illinois, recognizing the need for a psychiatrically oriented program for handicapped children, authorized the Illinois Children's Hospital School. Two cases are presented to illustrate the concept of total therapy as practiced at this school. The literature on the subject of the



personality structure of the physically handicapped child is discussed.—R. E. Perl.

218. Konopka, Gisela. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) *Therapeutic group work with children*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1949. x, 134 p. \$2.50.—The application of group work techniques in two distinct situations involving delinquent or emotionally disturbed children is illustrated in terms of detailed group records of informal activity and discussion meetings. Part 1 describes a short-term experiment of 1 month's duration in an institutional setting with a group of delinquent boys committed for preliminary study and treatment. Brief case histories are available for each boy. The report in the main comprises excerpts from records of 20 group activity meetings, and from discussion meetings with a smaller group designed to work on problems following the establishment of a satisfactory relationship with the group worker. Evaluative conclusions regarding the method are presented. Part 2 summarizes a long-range program of group work with emotionally disturbed girls meeting weekly at a child guidance clinic. Case histories, records of meetings, and progress reports are included.—R. C. Strassburger.

219. Langdon, Grace. (American Toy Institute New York.) *A study of the uses of toys in a hospital*. *Child Develpm.*, 1948, 19, 197-212.—Observations were made on 153 children in the pediatric ward and clinic of the New York Infirmary as to the use of toys during the period of their illness. Essentially toys helped children over critical periods and constituted an aid to routine as well as affording relief from boredom and homesickness.—E. W. Gruen.

220. Machover, Karen. *Differential diagnostic problem of a school age child*. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 1(1), 27-34.—Case report on a 10 year old Negro girl with multiple behavior problems. Details of Rorschach and Machover Figure Drawing test results given.—C. M. Louttit.

221. Mahler, Margaret S., Ross, John R., Jr., & DeFries, Zira. (N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute, New York.) *Clinical studies in benign and malignant cases of childhood psychosis (schizophrenia-like)*. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 295-305.—16 cases of children who showed evidence of psychotic reactions in their behavior before the age of 10 were studied. Disturbance could be traced to 2 critical periods of development; that period in which normally primary object relationship with the mother or a mother substitute is formed and the period later in infancy in which this specific object relationship becomes mutual and consolidated. From the psychoanalytic point of view, symptomatology was classified into primary, secondary, and tertiary. Cases are grouped according to time of onset of psychosis, differentiation of symptomatology and clinical course and prognosis is considered. 32 references. Discussion by Leo Kanner.—R. E. Perl.

222. Price, Walter C. *Psychosomatic illness in childhood*. *J. Pediat.*, 1949, 34, 781-793.—6 cases from the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh present several manifestations of psychosomatic disorders, in children from 2 to 13 years. The incidence of functional disorders at this hospital has doubled since 1941. Physicians are becoming more cognizant of psychosomatic illness in children.—M. C. Templin.

223. Sloman, Sophie Schroeder. (Institute for Juvenile Research, Chicago, Ill.) *Reactions of children to a highly publicized crime against a child*. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 779-781.—Referrals of children during a 6 weeks' period subsequent to a highly publicized crime against a child revealed only 4 cases showing any indication of demonstrable anxiety. There were no referrals as a specific result of the case. Insecure and extremely disturbed children tend to identify themselves with the victim of the crime.—D. E. Walton.

[See also abstracts 129, 176, 295.]

#### VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

224. Greene, J. E., Osborne, R. T., & Sanders, Wilma B. (U. Georgia, Athens.) *A window-stencil method for scoring the Strong Vocational Interest Blank (Men)*. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 141-145.—4 window stencils to which were transferred the positive and negative weights assigned to each of the 400 items of the Strong blank constitute a substitute for the Strong ladder stencils, making it possible to score each occupation in 2.5 minutes. The procedure followed in developing the window stencils is described in detail. The advantages of using them are: (1) marked decrease in time required for hand scoring; (2) saving in cost through use of the IBM Answer Sheets; (3) reduces the margin of error of hand scoring.—C. G. Browne.

225. Hoppock, Robert. (New York U.) *A check list of facts about jobs for use in vocational guidance*. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1948, 3, 417-418.—A check list of important facts about jobs is given. The following points are included: (1) employment prospects, (2) nature of work, (3) qualification, (4) unions, (5) discrimination, (6) preparation, (7) entrance, (8) advancement, (9) earnings, (10) number and distribution of workers, (11) advantages and disadvantages.—R. Mathias.

226. Kilby, Richard W. (San Jose State Coll., Calif.) *Some vocational counseling methods*. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1949, 9, 173-191.—Basic steps in the vocational counseling process are proposed as follows: (1) an initial non-directive phase to help define the problem, (2) further exploration of the problem with particular reference to the need for tests, (3) counsellee participation in test selection, (4) encouragement of independent study of occupational information, (5) impersonal interpretation of test scores and other data so that counsellee can apply results to a self-evaluation.—E. Raskin.

[See also abstracts 361, 362, 376, 379, 389.]

## BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

227. Bonner, C. A. (*Danvers State Hosp., Haverthorne, Mass.*) **Mental hospital employees, their importance in future mental hospital betterment.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 669-672.—The improvement of the mental hospitals should include better methods of selecting ward personnel below the grade of graduate nurse. Selection should be made by technical methods of personnel selection; the candidates for positions being carefully screened, trained, and supervised. Compensation for employees should be increased so that qualified individuals will apply for such positions. The ward care of the general hospital, as well as lessons learned by industry can be adapted to improve mental hospital efficiency. The selection of ward personnel is a serious problem, the challenge must be met, if better patient care is to result.—S. H. Schpoont.
228. Cameron, D. Ewen. **Facilitation and inhibition as factors in behavioral deviations.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 693-696.—60 patients are investigated with particular respect to the inhibitory and facilitative components of tensional mechanisms. From observations of the preceding, deviations in behavior appear to be associated with variations of facilitation and inhibition with respect to (1) the relative dominance of either; (2) competition between either facilitation or inhibition on the one hand, and other activities of the organism; and (3) their intensity. Since little is known concerning the factors which determined the dominance of either in a given individual, such dominance is discernible very early in life, thus one may anticipate that it is either constitutional or that it is determined by the very earliest experiences of the individual. The concepts illustrated have been found to be of value in setting up research projects in exploring the modifiability of excessive facilitation or inhibition.—R. D. Weitz.
229. Culpin, Millais. **Mental abnormality; facts and theories.** London: Hutchinson's University Library, 1948. 196 p. 7s. 6d.—"This book is an attempt at a general presentation of the psychological side of medicine and the trends of opinion in that sphere." It is addressed to the layman rather than to the specialist. The book is written from a psychoanalytic orientation and the concepts of Freud are stressed. The views of Jung and Adler and of the conditioned reflex school are briefly commented upon. Anxiety and obsessions, hysteria, hypnosis, psychopathic personality, and the major psychoses are all discussed. It is emphasized that the most common repressions in our society center about sex behavior. In this sphere "the child is brought up to set the emotional, irrational and authoritative above the understandable and logical." The result is a host of abnormalities in the sex-life—abnormalities which are almost peculiar to civilization. A short final chapter indicates the importance of psychopathology in human affairs. Illustrative material from case histories is included in the text.—W. E. Galt.
230. De Jong, Russell R. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.*) **A current evaluation of the anticonvulsant drugs.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 767-774.—A review of the anticonvulsant drugs in terms of their efficacy is presented. An electroencephalographic recording and an evaluation of the patient's personality and psychologic state enhances the diagnosis. Attention is drawn to the necessity for the physician to know the mode of action of all the possible therapeutic agents.—D. E. Walton.
231. Jiménez Malgrat, R. **El problema de la asistencia neuropsiquiátrica en Cuba y su estado actual.** (The problem of neuropsychiatric assistance in Cuba and its present status.) *Bol. Col. méd. Camagüey*, 1948, 11, 14-19.—Mention of pioneer names in Cuban neuropsychiatry prefaces a discussion (1) of the uncounted numbers of Cubans suffering from mental disorder of every description for whom no neuropsychiatric provision is being made and (2) of such limited neuropsychiatric provisions as are being made.—F. C. Sumner.
232. Menninger, William C. (*Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.*) **Psychiatry; its evolution and present status.** Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1948. xi, 138 p. \$2.00.—The subject matter is divided into 3 chapters dealing in order with (1) the evolution and present status of psychiatry, (2) psychoanalytic psychiatry, and (3) psychiatry and the social order concerning mental illness. Chapter 1 briefly describes the history of various concepts leading to the modern concepts of personality, mental illness and the goal of therapy. The chapter concludes with discussions of the relation of psychiatry to medicine, psychology, social work, anthropology, sociology, and religion. Chapter 2 describes the history of psychoanalytic formulations, the essentials of psychosexual development and the organization of personality according to psychoanalytic constructs. Chapter 3 deals with the relation of the goals of psychiatry to the social order, including education, industry, criminology, penology, and the contribution which psychiatry may make, in general, toward a better understanding of our social behavior.—K. S. Wagoner.
233. Overholser, Winfred. (*St. Elizabeths Hosp., Washington, D. C.*) **Some contributions of psychiatry to general medicine.** *J. Mo. med. Ass.*, 1949, 46, 573-576.—The advances of psychiatry from Pinel to the present day are briefly traced and evaluated in the light of their significance to general medicine. In this connection special emphasis is given the recent contribution of psychiatry to general medicine in what is known as psychosomatic medicine. The author suggests that the word psychosomatic should be more appropriately written psychosomatic, owing to the interrelationships of mind and body stressed now.—F. C. Sumner.
234. Payne, Phoebe D., & Bendit, Laurence J. **The psychic sense.** New York: Dutton, 1949. 224 p. \$2.75.—The authors, an English clairvoyant and a psychiatrist, contend that most people have psychic powers which are concerned with definite

realities. The development of our own psychic powers would help us to diagnose and treat cases at present not within our power. "The clairvoyant investigator considers mind as a thing, as a three dimensional body which moves from place to place within which changes of shapes and patterns occur. It is influenced by the mental world which surrounds it and, in turn reacts on this world and produces changes in it. . . . While the psychologist looks at the mind from the inside and sees it in terms of function, the psychic sees it from the outside in such a way that it seems to be a material structure existing in space and time. . . . In many cases psychological states have a direct repercussion into the psychic receptive mechanism, as well as visa versa and therapy cannot proceed without an understanding of diagnosis and treatment in both areas." Details are given for personal development of the psychic aspect of the psychologist, for diagnosis and treatment of the patient. Short, selective bibliography.—*L. R. Steiner.*

235. Rees, J. R. The tasks of psychiatry. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 325-335.—The tasks are teaching, including helping train psychologists and others who work with psychiatrists; treatment, including outpatients, hospitalized psychotics, children, psychopaths; administration; research; service psychiatry, including industrial psychiatry; preventive work on local, national, and international levels.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

236. Renda, Carlo. Analogie tra psicosi essenziali e forme anafilattiche. (Analogy between functional psychoses and anaphylactic forms.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 85-86.—The author suggests a possible similarity between the action of proteic substances in cases of anaphylaxis with the action of "impressions" in cases of psychological disturbances. "The first impression (event) acts as "sensitizer" that leaves the individual . . . psychologically allergic. The succeeding impression of the same kind with the first determines the shock . . . under the form of a psychological disturbance."—*A. Manoil.*

237. Schneider, Kurt. (U. Heidelberg, Germany.) Current trends in German psychiatry. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 689-690.—Reanimated research activity in German "neurological clinics" enfolds the fields of neurology, histopathology of the brain, serology, brain physiology, and has little or no relation to psychiatry proper. Brain localization studies, physiological psychiatry, constitutional psychiatry, and psychopathology being the main trends in German psychiatry and certain aspects of therapy are discussed briefly herein.—*R. D. Weitz.*

238. Vedder, R. Inleiding tot de Psychiatrie. (Introduction to psychiatry.) Groningen: Wolters, 1948. 196 p. Hfl. 4.50.—The author emphasizes clearly what is understood by a psychosis, neurosis and psychopathy and how these syndromes are manifest. Successively are discussed physical and psychical causes which can lead to aberrations, the most important phenomena which may be found

with psychiatric patients (disturbances in the observation, thinking, memory, consciousness, orientation, mood, acting, speaking, reading and writing) and the syndromes which are distinguished in psychiatry. Reading list. 27 references.—*M. Dresden.*

[See also abstracts 1, 13, 178.]

#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY

239. Kahn, Lessing A. (Training School, Vineland, N. J.) An approach to character development for the mentally deficient. *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1949, 46, 36-48.—Principles of 4-H Club character development are modified in the light of applicability to mentally deficient and institutionalized children.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

240. Penrose, L. S. Birth injury as a cause of mental defect: the statistical problem. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 373-379.—Plegic mental defective patients of all types are more often first born than expected, and maternal age is also involved. Re-analysis of previously published data (see 13: 3723) indicates that only 11 of 1280 defectives had birth injury as primary cause of mental defect.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

241. Staub, Hugo. De la stupidité névrotique. (Concerning neurotic stupidity.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1948, 12, 263-277.—In the patient who is not congenitally defective, the wasting away of intelligence is a neurotic sign, and as in other neuroses will usually yield to therapy if the deep-seated habits of stupid behavior do not cancel out the effects of analysis. The illness stems from early loss of parental support. Fear of punishment leads to the repression of forbidden tendencies. To maintain the repression, the interest of the ego is withdrawn from the exploration both of prohibited and permitted areas; the development of thinking ability is soon arrested. This pseudo-debility is deliberately exploited as a weapon against the environment to release unsatisfied pre-genital aggression without punishment and to humiliate the offending parents.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*

242. Zimmerman, Frederic T., Burgemeister, Bessie B., Putnam, Tracy J. The effect of glutamic acid upon the mental and physical growth of mongols. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 661-668.—The effects of glutamic acid on the mental, physical, and performance levels of 30 mongols and 30 non-mongoloid retardates were recorded. A gain of 8 months in MA was obtained in the mongoloid group, following 6 mos. of treatment, which is faster than the rate expected of children with average intelligence. The physical growth was also greater than that of an average group while performance also increased but not so dramatically. The control group of nonmongoloid retardation made even greater gains in intelligence, growth, and performance over the mongoloid group. 11 references.—*R. D. Weitz.*



## BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

243. **Alguero Pons, Francisco.** El reflejo condicionado de aversión en el alcoholismo crónico. (Conditioned reflex of aversion in chronic alcoholism.) *Bol. Col. méd. Camagüey*, 1948, 11, 42-44.—Experimentation is reported in which 25 male alcoholic patients were conditioned by means of emetic drugs to aversion to the taste, sight, smell, and thought of alcoholic beverages. Patients were divided into 2 groups: those who received only the reflexological treatment, and those who received in addition psychotherapeutic treatment. Members of the former group remained abstemious up to more than a year; members of the latter group (conditioning plus psychotherapy) have not relapsed up to the present time. It is concluded that the conditioning to aversion is a valuable means of interrupting the alcoholic cycle for a certain period of time which varies for each individual and that conditioning must be used in conjunction with an intensive psychotherapy in order to resolve the conflict from which the individual seeks escape.—*F. C. Sumner.*
244. **Berman, Leo.** Depersonalization and the body ego with special reference to the genital representation. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1948, 17, 433-452.—Body ego disturbances especially of genital representations, in cases involving depersonalization and not frankly psychotic, are summarized in a case study demonstrating: (1) fixation at a pregenital phase of development; (2) sadomasochistic family relationships; (3) severe infantile and subsequent psychological traumata; (4) distorted (body) ego development. It appears that, for normal development, parts of the bodies of objects incorporated early must become a fixed and permanent part of the body ego. 30-item bibliography.—*L. N. Mendes.*
245. **Cushing, J. G. N., & Cushing, Mary McKinniss.** A concept of the genesis of hostility. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1949, 13, 94-99.—The genesis of hostility is in prenatal life, and it is possible for the feeling of hostility to be laid down as an engram in consciousness before birth if there are present conducive circumstances. During birth and immediately thereafter the child is met with stimuli from the environment which can only be reacted to with hostility. The postnatal reaction is a continuance of the earlier pattern.—*W. A. Varvel.*
246. **Falls, Harold F., Krause, William T., Cotterman, Charles W.** (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Three cases of Marcus Gunn phenomenon in two generations. *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1949, 36, 53-60.—A family presenting a possible irregular dominant inheritance pattern of the Marcus Gunn phenomenon ("jaw-winking") was studied; literature supporting the hereditary aspect of the phenomenon is reviewed.—*D. Shaad.*
247. **Guitarte, A.** Impotencia sexual femenina. (Sexual impotence in the female.) *Día méd., B. Aires*, 1949, 21, 1018-1022.—Sexual impotence in the female is defined as her inability to realize the sexual act owing to the presence of anomalous factors which impede penetration. Sexual impotence may be psychic and organic. Both may combine in vaginismus. Psychic factors producing sexual impotence in the female are: psychic trauma in childhood or adolescence or even adulthood; desire for vengeance; attraction to another man; homosexually conditioned erotic inclination. Medico-legal and ecclesiastical views with respect to sexual impotence in the female are reviewed.—*F. C. Sumner.*
248. **Leuba, John.** Mère phallique et mère castratrice. (Phallic mother and castrating mother.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1948, 12, 287-296.—From the biological point of view, the castration complex is easily understood: it is a simple mechanism of protection in the face of danger, the sacrifice of one part to save the rest. Whenever the castration complex appears related to blood, it is concerned with castration by the mother, whether phallic mother or not. It is conditioned not so much by fear of the father as by an ancestral fear of the mother; this may persist independent of the fact that the father has been overcome. Therefore, only an exceptional male can lead a really free sexual life.—*G. Rubin-Rabson.*
249. **Santayano Medrano, Rafael.** Aborto y orgasmo. (Abortion and orgasm.) *Bol. Col. méd. Camagüey*, 1948, 11, 160-181.—115 married women without luetic or other infirmity in the genital area were interrogated with the object of ascertaining whether there was a possible relation between sought or self-provoked abortion and absence of orgasm. With the women divided into 5 groups as to the number of abortions high positive correlation is found between the number of abortions and the percentage of sexual disturbances in each group (difficulty in arriving at orgasm, painful coitus, lack of libido, absolute frigidity). 21% of these women admitted to having provoked themselves abortions.—*F. C. Sumner.*
250. **Silver, Murray Y.** The problem of weakness and fatigue. *Amer. Practit.*, 1949, 3, 598-603.—The causal factor in chronic feelings of being worn out, weak or fatigued may lie in one of several physiological conditions. However, the great majority of patients complaining of fatigue have a functional illness such as (1) anxiety states which prevent proper sleep and complete mental and physical relaxation at night; (2) mild or serious depression from frustration by an intolerable life situation leading to loss of appetite, insomnia, impairment in power of concentration and memory; (3) boredom from monotonous life pattern.—*F. C. Sumner.*
251. **Wallace, James A.** (Wallace Sanitarium, Memphis, Tenn.) The treatment of alcoholism by the conditioned reflex method. *J. Tenn. St. med. Ass.*, 1949, 42, 125-128.—A brief review of the literature pertaining to the conditioned reflex treatment of alcoholism prefaces a report of its use by the author on a group of 40 unselected patients at a private sanitarium. A brief description is given of the Voegtlin technic in which alcoholic beverage is associated with emetine nausea. Of 31 patients

followed up, 13 (42%) remained abstinent from 4-17 months. The author is of the opinion that conditioning is a valuable adjunct in the total therapy of alcoholism.—F. C. Sumner.

252. Wittels, Fritz. **Homosexuality.** In Branham V.C., & Kutash, S.B., *Encyclopedia of criminology*, (see 24: 257), 190-194.—No reliable figures exist concerning the frequency of homosexuals. While the usual figure is set at 4% in the West, this condition is endemic in the East. Homosexuality is not based on any of the strong biological-reproductive mechanisms, and evidence for biological-chemical theories do not stand up. With the exception of a few extreme cases, homosexuality can best be understood as being psychogenic. More important than overt homosexuality is the latent aspect, which creates homosexual panic, leads to a number of severe personality disturbances, aggression, and over-active heterosexuality. There are 4 common categories of defense mechanisms against latent homosexuality: morbid, such as cruelty, paranoia, erotomania; regression to narcissism; sublimation; and borderline reactions.—R. J. Corsini.

#### SPEECH DISORDERS

253. Gens, George W. (*Training Sch., Vineand, N. J.*) **Let's be realistic about aphasics.** *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1949, 46, 49-57.—Much more success in training is possible than usually thought. Practical aspects of therapy are discussed.—W. L. Wilkins.

254. Joy, Harold H. **Agnostic alexia without agraphia following trauma: report of a case.** *Arch. Ophthalmol.*, Chicago, 1949, 41, 514-515.—Abstract and discussion.

255. Paredes, Victor. **Algunas consideraciones sobre la alexia.** (Some considerations concerning alexia.) *Rev. Neuro-Psiquiat.*, Lima, 1948, 11, 203-282.—The author reviews the Peruvian and foreign literature on alexia. He believes that alexia is a rarity in Peru. While foreign literature includes many references to "pure" alexia the author feels that this idea is loosely used because complicated alexias are more frequent. Extensive bibliography.—F. C. Sumner.

#### CRIME & DELINQUENCY

256. Alt, Herschel, & Grossbard, Hyman. (*Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.*) **Professional issues in the institutional treatment of delinquent children.** *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 279-294.—Delinquency which is primarily a result of external social forces seems to have become more infrequent; delinquency appears to be primarily a psychological problem, one form of emotional disturbance. The same symptom can represent a variety of meanings; hence there is need for alertness to the fluidity and tentativeness of symptoms and diagnosis of children. The authors discuss the optimum degree of flexibility in treatment, the roles of therapists and cottage parents, treatment potentials

and limitations of the institutional setting and counterindications for residential treatment.—R. E. Perl.

257. Branham, Vernon C., & Kutash, Samuel B. [Ed.] (*V. A. Newark, N. J.*) **Encyclopedia of criminology.** New York: Philosophical Library, 1949. xxxvii, 527 p. \$12.00.—This encyclopedia is designed to bring together the views of specialists in psychiatry, psychology, medicine, anthropology, sociology, law, history, penology, religion and philosophy in the area of criminology. The volume consists primarily of approximately 130 separate main entries, each averaging about 3000 words. Some 1200 minor entries lead to references within the longer articles, but page or column leadings are not provided. 61 specialists are included.—R. J. Corsini.

258. Corsini, Raymond J. **Criminal psychology.** In Branham, V. C., & Kutash, S. B., *Encyclopedia of criminology*, (see 24: 257), 108-115.—Lombroso's now discredited theories mark the beginning of scientific criminal psychology. Historically, the attempt to find the limiting point for criminal responsibility has directed inquiry into the nature of the mind of the criminal. The free will theory errs because the individual does not realize that his power of decision is not free of past environmental factors beyond his control. Criminals fall into 7 types: accidental, situational, irresponsible, neurotic, psychopathic, psychoid, and professional. Each group possesses certain common social and psychological antecedents, and each group is amenable to various kinds of treatment. The primary purpose of criminal psychology is to understand criminal activities for the purpose of control in terms of the social good. Progressive penology is not dependant on humanitarianism, but on the scientific principle.—S. T. Toobert.

259. Feijoo, Julio. **Algunos apuntes sobre la simulación de la locura por procesados.** (Some notes on simulation of insanity by defendants.) *Bol. Col. méd. Camagüey*, 1948, 11, 28-34.—Simulation of insanity by a defendant is defined as a voluntary and conscious act by which a defendant imitates or feigns diverse mental disorders with the object of deceiving in order to derive certain advantages. Simulation is more frequent than is thought, tending to increase in direct proportion to the possibilities of success. The best simulation is achieved on the part of those who have basically an abnormal personality. Psychosis is the hardest to simulate. Metasimulation is an overdoing of the job owing to excessive confidence. Methods of detecting simulation are described.—F. C. Sumner.

260. Foze, Arthur N. **Criminosis.** In Branham, V. C., & Kutash, S. B., *Encyclopedia of criminology*, (see 24: 257), 115-120.—Proper terminology is an essential tool for the scientist. The use of the word *criminosity* to refer to behavior of the *criminosic* is preferable to the use of the word *criminal* in view of the emotional and legal connotations of such words as *criminals* and *delinquents*. For *libido*, the author

proposes *vita*, to refer to the vital life force, while *libido* would refer strictly to the sexual drive. Balancing the *vita* is the *fatum*. The *fatum* serves the purpose of inhibiting, disciplining and controlling the human economy. Criminotic individuals show a high degree of vitalization in their criminal activities. Aggressive criminotics often have a history of early traumatic exposure to force. Another common factor in the background of criminotics is lack of satisfaction of wants. Hidden participation in crimes by reason of covert sanction by members of the family and of the community is often not realized.—R. J. Corsini.

261. Gurvich, Bernice. Male prisoner charged with armed robberies. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 1(1), 12-19.—Details of test results and their interpretation in connection with the patient's clinical history and picture are presented.—C. M. Louttit.

262. Healy, William [Chm.], Alexander, Paul W., Shaw, G. Howland; Wollan, Kenneth I., & Gardner, George E. Psychiatry and delinquency—critical evaluations. Round table, 1948. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.*, 1949, 19, 317-341.—The chairman, after reiterating his statement of 35 years ago that psychiatry should play a major role in determining effective measures for the prevention and cure of delinquent trends, raised several questions about the values or weaknesses of psychiatry in this field. Judge Alexander discussed court-clinic relationships, Mr. Shaw discussed the role of the psychiatrist, Dr. Wollan discussed the influence of psychiatry on the institutional care of delinquents, and Dr. Gardner discussed the psychiatrist in out-patient clinic-court functioning.—R. E. Perl.

263. Lindner, Robert M. Therapy. In Branham, V. C., & Kulash, S. B., *Encyclopedia of criminology*, (see 24: 257), 490-497.—Problems of diagnosis and treatment of psychopathy have been matters of some difficulty due to differences in opinions by various experts. The general policy has been to remove the individual from the community, on the argument that the condition is untreatable. Despite general pessimism toward the possibility of effectively treating psychopathy, some attempts have been made in 3 spheres: social (segregation), biological (chemical and operative intervention), and psychological. Neither of the first 2 seem to be valuable for the treatment of psychopathy. Psychoanalysis has been proposed but the obstacles of time accessibility, validity, and cost are such as to make it impractical. Hypnoanalysis, as practised by the author, is suggested as the method of choice.—R. J. Corsini.

264. Mannheim, Hermann. (U. London, Eng.) *Juvenile delinquency in an English Middletown*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1948. 12s. 6d. xi, 131 p.—The author discusses the necessity for attacking the problem of juvenile delinquency from a regional, ecological point of view. He recommends training of parents guilty of neglect, greater cooperation among the agencies dealing with juvenile de-

linquency, and further research into local problems. He feels that much could be done through local effort rather than through governmental action. 75-item bibliography.—I. Friedman.

265. Mowrer, O. H. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) *Frustration and aggression*. In Branham, V. C., & Kulash, S. B., *Encyclopedia of criminology*, (see 24: 257), 176-186.—The proposition that frustration leads to aggression stems from some of the most central premises of Freudian thought, although in some respects Freud's conceptions are inadequate. The frustration-anger-aggression sequence has several paradoxes, in that the net result is often to inhibit ability to obtain the satisfaction that set off the sequence when the satisfaction was originally withheld, but the paradoxes yield to the logic of their function in terms of long-range satisfaction and survival. The criminal is viewed as a person with a weak super-ego, who is id-dominated. Present research and thinking about the f-a-a syndrome seems unpromising due to too great emphasis on biological bases, and too little comprehension of the social forces acting on people. There are several arguments which can be used to justify punishment for anti-social actions, but in punishing one need not blame. Discipline is a social necessity. The reason for the failure of punishment to achieve its ends is due to the failure to balance punishment with love.—R. J. Corsini.

266. Mullins, Claud. The twenty-second Maudsley Lecture: Psychiatry in the criminal courts. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 263-274.—Some crimes, such as involve policemen accepting bribes, persons cheating on income-tax returns, fraudulent financiers and lawyers, and persons who have temporary custody of others' property, must have punishment in most cases; other crimes in themselves indicate necessity for psychiatric treatment, e.g., all cases involving sexual crime or arson. Courts are currently not protecting the public; perhaps treatment programs can do better. A difference of attitude between lawyers, who frequently are content with the acquittal of a criminal, and psychiatrists, who see in such acquittals the lost chance of treating a person who needs such treatment, is common. If the prospect before criminals is treatment and not blind punishment they may seek help and even realize that acquittal may be against their best interests.—W. L. Wilkins.

267. Pescor, M. J. A study of selective service law violators. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 641-652.—708 Selective Service Law violators, all admitted to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, were studied. The violators were placed in 3 categories: the technical violators (those who refused to obey the law because of a previous criminal record, negligence, or indifference), Jehovah's Witnesses, and conscientious objectors (those who refused service because of religious and philosophical grounds). It was found that the technical violators differed very little from the run-of-the-mill prisoner; while the Jehovah's Witnesses and the conscientious objectors



represented a segment of the non-criminal population of the country. An historical background is given as well as the English system for handling this problem. The author believes that there is great merit in the English system, especially that of judicial review of the local board's decision. Other suggestions are also made by the author.—*S. H. Schpoont.*

268. Schnur, Alfred C. (*Miami U., Oxford, O.*) **Prison conduct and recidivism.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1949, 40, 36-42.—Factors that exceed prison conduct as indicators of post-release recidivism are discussed. These factors are also related to the conduct of men in prison. Note is made of how the amount of subsequent criminal activity varies as the number of misconduct citations is varied. Analysis is based on a study of 1,762 men who were released from Wisconsin State Prison from 1936 through 1941.—*V. M. Stark.*

269. Seliger, Robert V., & Cranford, Victoria. **Alcoholic criminal.** In *Branham, V. C., & Kutash, S. B., Encyclopedia of criminology*, (see 24: 257), 10-16.—Whether or not alcohol releases aggressive drives, despite intensive study, is not yet clear. But alcohol acting as a depressant on the nervous system, enables the underlying forces in the personality to find more direct expression. Alcoholism is a psychiatric abnormality. There are 6 main types of alcoholics: constitutionally inadequate (genogenic); intellectually and emotionally poorly endowed who suffer psychiatric frustrations; escapists; inadequate; those who wish to narcotize physical or psychic pain; and social drinkers who by habit plus strains of life become alcoholics. Alcoholism may be evidence of homosexuality and of self-destructive tendencies. While therapy depends on the individual case, some general principles do apply. Legal attempts to reduce alcoholism are cited.—*R. J. Corsini.*

270. Shaw, Van B. (*Stephens Coll., Columbia, Mo.*) **The relationship between crime rates and certain population characteristics in Minnesota counties.** *J. crim. Law Criminol.*, 1949, 40, 43-49.—The results of correlation procedure applied to judicial crime rate and population characteristics are considered. 3 characteristics which are seen to be of significance are: (1) urbanization, (2) educational attainment, and (3) economic instability. The study indicates that counties whose populations have a higher rate of offenses known to police are more urban in nature, populated with better educated people, and unemployed people.—*V. M. Stark.*

271. Volmer, August. **The criminal.** Brooklyn: Foundation Press, 1949. xv, 462 pp. \$4.00.—This volume was written to acquaint policemen and police students with the author's conclusions concerning criminal behavior gleaned from his 42 years of service as a policeman and police consultant. These conclusions are as follows: (1) that there is no single cause of crime; (2) that the reasons for delinquency are complex; (3) punishment is not the solution to crime; (4) that there is no simple remedy for curing

crime; (5) treatment must be based upon study of the individual offender; (6) that progress in crime prevention cannot be made without controlled evaluation via research; (7) that crime prevention must be begun during the formative period of childhood; and (8) that every law enforcement official must be trained for the position he occupies. In evaluating the contributing factors to criminal behavior the author deals with the biological, physiological, psychological, socio-psychological, pathological and law enforcement aspects of the problem.—*R. D. Weitz.*

[See also abstracts 223, 371.]

#### PSYCHOSES

272. Catalano, Angelo. **Glucosio ad alte dosi nel trattamento delle malattie mentali.** (High dosage of glucose in the treatment of mental diseases.) *Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat.*, 1949, 10, 87-88.—Injections with glucose at 33% starting with 10 c.c. and increasing daily by 5-10 c.c. up to 70 c.c. show good results in psychopathological cases. The author suggests as explanation: (1) improvement of the general nutritional condition of the subject; (2) reduction of the blood alkalinity; and, especially (3) the tonic cardiovascular action of the sugar resulting into a . . . better nutrition of the nervous cells.—*A. Manoil.*

273. Cohen, Martin. (*30 E. 40 St., New York.*) **Ocular findings in three hundred and twenty-three patients with schizophrenia.** *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1949, 41, 697-700.—"The ophthalmologic manifestations and clinical findings suggest the probable existence of a pathologic process affecting the visual pathway in the brain of schizophrenic patients."—*S. Ross.*

274. Freeman, Walter. **Transorbital lobotomy.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 734-740.—Results of transorbital lobotomy in 30 patients having various types of psychoses are reported and evaluated. The operation is recommended particularly for psychiatrists in mental hospitals where major neurosurgical procedures are not available. The author calls attention to the fact that the procedure is a minor one and that some cases may later require major lobotomy for permanent relief.—*R. D. Weitz.*

275. Geoghegan, J. J. **Electronarcosis at the Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ontario.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 380-387.—Description of technique and results of 16 cases of schizophrenics ill less than 18 months and 15 cases ill more than 2 years are reported.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

276. Klein, Henrietta R., & Horwitz, William A. **Psychosexual factors in the paranoid phenomena.** *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 697-701.—An examination of 80 patients, formerly in the New York State Psychiatric Institute, studied in terms of psychosexual development in order to determine what common denominators are demonstrable in a group of patients with paranoid thinking and feeling. The results reported were concerned with the char-

acter structure and backgrounds of the patients' sexual development prior to illness, sexual preoccupation during illness, homosexuality and the hostile figure. The paranoid mechanism cannot be explained solely by homosexual conflict despite the convincing evidence of its pertinence in certain cases. The authors point out that if the relationship of homosexuality to the paranoid mechanism is assumed to be invariable, other important considerations will be neglected.—R. D. Weitz.

277. Oltman, Jane E., Brody, Bernerd S., Friedman, Samuel, & Green, William F. (Fairfield State Hosp., Newton, Conn.) Frontal lobotomy; clinical experience with 107 cases in a state hospital. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 742-751.—The results of frontal lobotomy administered to 107 patients at Fairfield State Hospital are reported. The cases ranged in age from 18 to 64 and in ratio of 78 women to 29 men. The results of the operation indicated 56.7% of the entire group significantly improved. Best results were obtained in the nonschizophrenic group and poorest with simple and hebephrenic dementia praecox.—D. E. Walton.

278. Petrie, Asenath. (St. George's Hosp., London, Eng.) Preliminary report of changes after prefrontal leucotomy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 449-455.—4 males and 16 females were tested before and 2 to 3 months after a McKissock type operation, having mean CA of 41.5 years and mean Wechsler IQ's of 105.87. Significant verbal IQ loss (7 points) was especially noteworthy on the comprehension subtest. Mean loss on Porteus Mazes was 1.82 years, with a notable increase in number of errors and a speeded-up approach. Mean decrease in sway on the Hull sway suggestibility was 3.06 inches. A list of 42 undesirable traits was used to assess tendency to self-blame, with a mean decrease in number of traits for which the patient blamed himself of 4.58.—W. L. Wilkins.

279. Puzzo, Frank S. Differential diagnostic problems of a young woman after 3 years of direct interpretative psychoanalytic therapy. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 1(1), 20-26.—Psychologist's examination and interpretation including Wechsler-Bellevue and Rorschach test results are presented for a 30 year old woman who had been treated as a schizophrenic for a period of 3 years.—C. M. Louttit.

280. Rosie, John M. (Crichton Royal, Dumfries, Scotland.) The results of prefrontal leucotomy in 68 patients not discharged from hospital. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 431-448.—A detailed study of the control group used by Frankl and Mayer-Gross in their study of patients successfully discharged from the hospital shows that the operation in relieving mental tension gives hope for improvement, even in cases not discharged as cured or improved but kept in the hospital because deteriorated.—W. L. Wilkins.

281. Rothschild, David, & Kaye, Abraham. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.) The effects of prefrontal lobotomy on the symptomatology of schizophrenic patients. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949,

105, 752-759.—The clinical results of prefrontal lobotomy in 100 cases of schizophrenia are reported. Various symptoms were studied in terms of individual mental functions. It is the authors' opinion that the selection of schizophrenic patients for treatment by lobotomy should be largely confined to patients who have been ill for 4 or 5 years or longer.—D. E. Walton.

282. Sands, Sidney L., & Malamud, William. (Worcester (Mass.) State Hosp.) A rating scale analysis of the clinical effects of lobotomy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 760-766.—12 cases of schizophrenia treated by prefrontal lobotomy and in which the postoperative developments have been recorded were studied and evaluated. Certain critical sources of error arising from 2 commonly used methods are discussed. It is the authors' hope that this study may be the means by which a final evaluation of lobotomy in the treatment of schizophrenia can more accurately be achieved in the future.—R. D. Weitz.

283. Schwing, G. Een weg tot de ziel van de geesteszieke. (A way to the soul of the mental patient.) 's-Graveland: de Driehoek, 1948. 107 p. Hfl. 4.50.—Descriptions of women patients in a psychiatric clinic, suffering from schizophrenia. The author strives for a mutual understanding between the schizophrenic and the healthy and asks especially for the why of the patient's expression. She considers schizophrenia as determined by disposition plus influence of the outer world, particularly the relation between mother and child and especially the lacking of the motherly. The insulin therapy is accompanied by a psychotherapeutic one. The perspective, that from this therapy a prophylaxis may result is of highest importance. The author obtained psychotherapeutic results with her patients in a very short time. 32 references.—M. Dresden.

284. Steiner, Meta. A case of prolonged schizoid seclusion, companion study of his mother. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 1(1), 40-52.—Case report of man 32 years old who had lived for a considerable period in a secluded room and of his mother. His isolation was at his request and the mother's agreement. Past history, ward behavior, and interpretation of test results are given for both mother and son.—C. M. Louttit.

285. Wada, Toyoji. Electroencephalographic studies of changes induced by electric shock in man. II: Supplementary observations. *Folia Psychiat. Neurol. Jap.*, 1948, 2, 304-322.—Reports electroencephalographic sequelae to electric shock rendered by bifrontal and ear hole application in 30 cases of psychosis, principally schizophrenic in character. The author considers that the sequence of EEG change in convulsion following electric shock is similar to that obtained with convulsions of other etiology. In non-convulsive response to shock the EEG recorded paralleled the level of consciousness attained. When ear hole application of shock is made, waves resembling those obtained in epileptic equivalent states occur, and the author suggests this as evidence that psychomotor activity in the EEG

is a manifestation of sub-cortical discharge. He believes he can relate the change in the electroencephalogram incident to shock therapy to the phenomena of facilitation and extinction observed in experimental studies of Adrian, Dusser de Barenne, *et al.*—(Courtesy of *Biol. Abstr.*)

286. Wellisch, E. (Kent Education Committee, Eng.) A Rorschach study in folie à deux of mother and son. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 467-476.—Original protocols, scoring, and interpretation are given for records in April, at the time of illness, and December, after therapy and placement of the boy, age 9, in a boarding school, and show how the test can help in diagnosis and assessment of improvement.—W. L. Wilkins.

287. Zadek, Mildred. Suicidal attempts in an obsessive-compulsive involuntional male. *Case Rep. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 1(1), 35-39.—A white male 49 years old who had repeatedly threatened suicide is discussed with the interpretation of Wechsler-Bellevue and Rorschach test results.—C. M. Louttit.

[See also abstracts 221, 374.]

#### PSYCHONEUROSES

288. Devereux, George. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) A note on nyctophobia and peripheral vision. *Bull. Menninger Clin.*, 1949, 13, 83-93.—"The nocturnal predominance of peripheral, as contrasted with the diurnal predominance of macular, vision may play a role in the origin and perpetuation of nyctophobia. While . . . the unconscious content of this neurotic fear is rooted primarily in purely psychological material, the paradoxical nature of peripheral vision provides a suitable neurophysiological foundation for the growth of these fears, and especially for their manifestation in the form of projections." Neurotic nyctophobia is interpreted as a "counterphobic defense against the repetition-compulsion to re-experience the primal scene situation in the vain hope of mastering it—by means of a masturbatory discharge of tensions."—W. A. Varvel.

289. Edelman, H. A case of hystero-epilepsy successfully treated by deep analytic psychotherapy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 388-402.—The case illustrates the thesis that epilepsy and hysteria are extreme ends of a continuous series with an intermediate connecting group known as hystero-epilepsy. The problem in deep therapy is the release and reintegration of deep hatreds and infantile sexual desires. Criteria for deep analysis and its feasibility are needed.—W. L. Wilkins.

290. Guex, Germaine. Aggressivité réactionnelle dans l'angoisse d'abandon. (Reactive aggression in the fear of abandonment.) *Rev. franç. Psychanal.*, 1948, 12, 251-261.—In the neurosis based on early loss of mother love, the Oedipus reaction plays little or no part. Its appearance toward the end of analysis is an indication of recovery. The neurosis itself is characterized by a unique symptomatology, and though the situations stimulating affectivity differ

in individuals, fear and aggression, with a concomitant loss of ego value, are conspicuous in all cases. Self-punishment appears in several guises. The neurotic manifests aggression in seeking to revenge the past, to visit his own suffering on others, to prove that he is loved; toward those who love him, he is inert and passive.—G. Rubin-Rabson.

291. Schwab, Robert S. (Massachusetts General Hosp., Boston.) Psychiatry attacks fatigue. *Res. Rev. (ONR)*, 1949, June, 17-22.—Patients complaining of fatigue as a nervous symptom and normal subjects have been studied by means of a synchronous recording with ergograph and electromyograph, the muscle being the biceps. It was found that the muscle fatigue curves of the patients with the symptoms were essentially similar to the normals. Since a completely fatigued muscle no longer responds to stimulation it became evident that in living creatures a negative feed-back muscle is essential to prevent this state from ever occurring. Death of the organism would result from fatigue of the heart or breathing muscles. The brain therefore becomes fatigued before the muscle so that this situation cannot occur. In patients with severe tension or anxiety the brain fatigue is more likely to occur quickly than in normals.—R. S. Schwab.

[See also abstracts 210, 241.]

#### PSYCHOSOMATICS

292. Dees, Susan C., & Lowenbach, Hans. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) The electroencephalograms of allergic children. *Ann. Allergy*, 1948, 6, 99-108.—EEG's of a group of 85 children with major allergic disorders were compared with EEG's of a non-allergic control group. The EEG's were found to be abnormal in a high percentage of allergic children, irrespective of whether allergy was complicated by behavior problems or convulsive disorder. Irregularity was predominantly occipital dysrhythmia in practically one-half of patients with all types of allergic disease. Incidence of occipital dysrhythmia appeared to increase with the duration of allergic symptoms. Occipital dysrhythmia appears to occur twice as frequently in patients with a positive family history of allergy as in those with a negative family history.—F. C. Sumner.

293. Stalker, Harry. (U. Edinburgh, Scotland.) The psychosomatic diseases: a hypothetical formulation. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 355-368.—Bodily effects of emotions are classified to illustrate the results of stimulation transformed into a state of energization in a particular level of the nervous system—the emotional. The emotional level being primitive and both conscious and unconscious can produce both a voluntary and an involuntary response; this response in civilized man is not always utilitarian, and may sometimes be unwanted, ill-timed, or disadvantageous to the body. It is suggested that the aggressive trends are more dominant and more frequent in psychosomatic states than in other psychiatric conditions. Hereditary influences



may be important in the choice of symptom.—W. L. Wilkins.

[See also abstracts 6, 32, 222.]

#### CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

294. Allen, Robert M., & Krato, John C. (U. Miami, Fla.) The test performance of the encephalopathic. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 369-372.—Form I of the Wechsler-Bellevue was used for analysis of responses and weighted subtest scores for 50 brain injured and 36 brain diseased patients in a veterans' hospital. Motor manipulation and motor coordination are not the critical functions impoverished by the encephalopathic process—the patient has his difficulty in conceptualizing a problem. Time pressure seems to disrupt any train of organization. Anxiety as a part of the physical disability is heightened by the testing situation. It is suggested that the information test be used as a basal point for computing deviation on the other 10 tests.—W. L. Wilkins.

295. Bakevin, Harry. Cerebral damage and behavior disorders in children. *J. Pediat.*, 1949, 34, 371-383.—"A disturbance in behavior may be the most prominent manifestation of cerebral damage of varying etiology in children. The clinical syndrome is fairly characteristic. Subtle neurologic changes and the performance on psychometric tests are diagnostic aids. In general, the outlook for improvement in behavior and ultimate recovery is good. Treatment consists of giving the child added support at home and in school in the form of extra affection, attention, approval, encouragement, and praise."—M. C. Templin.

296. Greenblatt, Milton; Rinkel, Max, & Solomon, Harry C. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The carotid sinus in neuropsychiatric cases. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 673-681.—The results of the clinical, EEG, and EKG effects of carotid sinus stimulation in 122 cases are reported and evaluated. The effects of pressure on the sinuses bilaterally and unilaterally; of compression of the common carotids bilaterally, of varying the technique of carotid compression, and the relation of the central nervous system manifestations of carotid sinus compression to other facts are considered.—R. D. Weitz.

297. Meyer, A., & McLardy, T. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Clinico-anatomical studies of frontal lobe function based on leucotomy material. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 403-417.—Brains of 95 patients dying some time after leucotomy were studied. Any atomistic localization of mental faculties within the frontal lobe is not confirmed, either the euphoric change associated with "witzelsucht" or the apathetic change, associated with damage to dorsal parts of the prefrontal region. Ward's view, that Brodmann area 24 is concerned with the mechanism of fear, is not supported. The importance of the orbital region in personality change is not limited to the posterior agranular part, containing area 13. Bilateral lesions in the dorsomedial nucleus have a

marked influence upon personality and upon improvement, and these cases support the view that the mechanism of personality change depends largely upon the thalamo-prefrontal projection. Kleist's scheme of localization of mental faculties in the frontal lobe is not confirmed.—W. L. Wilkins.

298. Meyers, Russell, & Hayne, Robert. Electrical potentials of the corpus striatum and cortex in parkinsonism and hemiballismus. *Trans. Amer. Neurol. Ass.*, 1948, 73, 10-14.—The experimental group consisted of 11 patients, 10 with paralysis agitans and 1 with hemiballismus; the control group consisting of 11 patients without identifiable "organic" diseases of the brain. The authors passed into the corpus striatum and environs a special needle equipped with 8 ring-type "pick-up" electrodes through a burr hole in the anterior vertical region of the skull in unanesthetized patient. EEG tracings were analyzed in respect to frequency, voltage and relative polarity of waves. Wave frequency of the corpus striatum and contiguous area is greater than that of cerebral cortex; no consistent relationship was demonstrable between the polarity of the striatal and neighboring electrical potentials and those of the cerebral cortex; certain portions of the striatal region tend strongly to exhibit a sustained, corresponding polarity of their respective action potentials; "voluntary" movements of the upper and lower limbs and stimulation of the cutaneous surfaces of these members with the point of a pin do not produce perceptible wave changes; certain tracings obtained from patients afflicted with paralysis agitans are characterized by frequencies of striatal waves appreciably greater than those seen in control subjects.—F. C. Sumner.

299. Moore, Matthew T. A new instrument for performing transorbital leukotomy. *Amer. J. Psychiat.*, 1949, 105, 741.—The transorbital leukotomy, a new instrument for performing transorbital leukotomy, is described in terms of its construction, functions and advantages. This instrument was devised by the author to replace the device used in the "ice pick operation," originated by Fiamberti and adopted in the United States by Freeman. The author states that he developed this instrument to remove the stigma of such an "unappetizing" term and to overcome the defects and the crude appearance of the ice pick. 7 photographs of the transorbitome accompany the article.—R. D. Weitz.

300. Rowbotham, G. F. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Eng.) The long-term results of injuries of the head. (A medical, economical and sociological survey.) *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 336-354.—Of 1000 consecutive head injury cases seen in 2 hospitals before 1935, 430 could be followed up 5 years later by questionnaire and 93 of these were seen, 60 coming to the clinic and the author visiting the other 33, to appraise their home adjustment as well as physical status. Relatives and employers were interviewed concerning home and job adjustment. The true effects of head injury cannot be assessed in percentage deductions of efficiency, but must include the

lasting disturbance of the emotions. Case summaries.—W. L. Wilkins.

[See also abstracts 49, 285, 289.]

#### PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

301. Barton, Preston N. (*General Motors, Bristol, Conn.*) **Adjusting the handicapped worker to the job situation.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1949, 15(3), 20-24.—Experiences of the author, who is a plant physician, in placing handicapped workers are cited to bring out the point that there are relatively few handicapped people for whom there is no job possibility at all in the ordinary large scale industrial organization. Some of the procedures used in placing handicapped workers are described by the author.—L. Long.

302. Dabelstein, D. H. (*U. S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington, D. C.*) **Trends and developments in work for the blind: urgent need—a national program of research.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1949, 15(3), 6-9.—The need for a national program of research which would seek to develop, test and validate techniques, methods, and devices for the adjustment (or readjustment) of the blind and for their vocational rehabilitation is discussed. An attempt on the part of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to set up such a center was not successful. Before this can be done special legislation must be passed by Congress. In the meantime, however, a National Psychological Research Council for the Blind has been organized which will: (1) encourage research work on the blind, (2) coordinate research work, (3) serve as a clearing house, and (4) provide consultative service to agencies and organizations.—L. Long.

303. Farrell, Gabriel. **Trends and developments in work for the blind: the role of the schools.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1949, 15(3), 11-13.—Some of the implications of the program of vocational rehabilitation, with its special facilities for the visually handicapped, upon the education of the blind child are presented by the author. In general, it is recommended that the schools concentrate on teaching the core subjects and preparing them to meet the simple, practical, everyday problems of life, thereby leaving vocational training to the rehabilitation worker.—L. Long.

304. Imus, Henry A. **Industrial vision techniques.** *Amer. J. Ophthal.*, 1949, 32, 145-153.—A machine test of visual factors can be used to predict clinical factors with a fair degree of accuracy and consistency; comparisons were made of the Ortho-rater, Sight-Screener, and Telebinocular.—D. Shaad.

305. Lowenfeld, Berthold. (*California School for the Blind, Berkeley.*) **Trends and developments in work for the blind: some fields that need the plow.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1949, 15(3), 9-11.—Several basic psychological problems in working with the young blind and the adult blind are described. For example, the author urges that the blind child be given far more contact with practical materials with possi-

ble vocational value. He also emphasizes the need for more research and for additional specialized training courses for persons specializing in the guidance and placement of blind clients.—L. Long.

306. Redkey, Henry. (*Washington Rehabilitation Center, Seattle.*) **The Washington Rehabilitation Center.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1949, 15(3), 14-19.—A description of the Washington Rehabilitation Center, which includes occupational therapy, manual arts therapy, physical therapy, vocational guidance, and personal service, is presented by the director of the Center.—L. Long.

307. Riviere, Maya. **Rehabilitation of the handicapped: a bibliography 1940-1946.** New York: National Council on Rehabilitation, 1949. xx, 998 p. (2 vols.) \$10.00.—This bibliography includes 5000 references published between 1940 and 1946 on all aspects of rehabilitation of the handicapped. The arrangement of the entries is alphabetically by author; certain of the many important entries have brief annotations; all entries have classificatory code symbols indicating the specific field with which they are concerned. A list of publishers represented in the bibliography, an annotated list of films of pertinent subjects, a list of film catalogs, and sources from which films may be secured are included. There is an author index and a subject index which includes entries of title subjects and contents of the annotations.—C. M. Louttit.

308. Spar, Harry J. (*Brooklyn, (N. Y.) Industrial Home for the Blind.*) **Trends and developments in work for the blind: vocational diagnosis and training.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1949, 15(3), 3-6.—The recent development of formalized programs for vocational diagnosis and training of the blind is discussed and the author describes certain studies that should be undertaken. Several of the studies emphasize the need for special job analyses to be made with the problems of the blind in mind.—L. Long.

#### EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

309. Smith, Carnie H. (*Kansas State Teachers Coll., Pittsburg.*) **Influence of athletic success and failure on the level of aspiration.** *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth.*, 1949, 20, 196-208.—The "immediate levels of aspiration" (i.e., the number of minutes that they would play in that game) and their "ultimate aspiration" (i.e., the number of minutes that they thought they would play in some game before the season ended) were secured from 59 freshman football players. A moderately high coefficient of correlation was found between immediate levels of aspiration and amounts of time played, but the ultimate level of aspiration was found to be unrelated to objective behavior. On the basis of his study the author concludes that (1) "There is a tendency for successful individuals (those who get to play the most) to raise their level of aspiration, and for failures (those who get to play the least) to lower their level of aspiration." (2) Those individuals with lowest aspiration levels based on failure tend to de-

velop overt action that will remove them from the failure-producing situation while those with somewhat higher aspiration levels maintain hopes for success while experiencing repeated failures. (3) When aspiration level is at its peak they repeatedly exceed this level even though success leads to rising levels of aspiration. (4) Immediate aspiration level is definitely correlated with immediate accomplishment and related to tolerance for failure-producing situation.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

310. Wrightstone, J. Wayne. (*Bd. of Educ., New York.*) Frutche, Fred P., & Robbins, Irving. Evaluation, trend, and survey studies. *Rev. educ. Res.*, 1948, 18, 396-409.—The period July 1945 to June 1948 saw the publication of studies which formulated and defined the objectives of evaluation; constructed and refined the techniques of evaluation; made considerable use of sociometric methods; evaluated situations and conditions on the elementary, secondary, college, and extension levels of education; analyzed trends in research; followed up previous studies; and surveyed educational conditions. Current research is "opportunistic," rather than "systematic and comprehensive." More rigorous and critical techniques are needed for research in evaluation, surveys, trends, and frequency studies." 100-item bibliography.—*W. W. Brickman.*

#### SCHOOL LEARNING

311. Comrey, Andrew L. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) A factorial study of achievement in West Point courses. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1949, 9, 193-209.—13 selected tests of the AAF Classification Battery whose factorial composition was known were administered to a group of 815 West Point cadets for whom 8 achievement measures were also available. From the resulting matrix of intercorrelations for these combined variables, 8 centroid factors were extracted and the axes rotated to meaningful positions. A table of factor loadings for the achievement variables indicates the degree to which each of these factors plays an important part in achievement in West Point courses. Only a "halo" factor was common to all academic achievement measures; otherwise, the factorial composition varied from one kind of subject matter to another. In general, academic courses, such as language, English, physics, and history had significant loadings in the reasoning and verbal factors, whereas military subjects, such as tactics and topography, had significant loadings in the mechanical experience, perceptual speed, reasoning, and spatial factors. Educational advantages to be derived from similar studies of the factorial composition of achievement in a wide variety of courses and curricula are pointed out.—*S. Raskin.*

312. Cornish, Clayton. (*Howard Coll., Birmingham, Ala.*) A study of measurement of ability in handball. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth.*, 1949, 20, 215-222.—A study to determine the validity of certain skills in measuring ability in handball and in the selection of tests that will bring about comparable game situations for measurement. Data were

gathered from 134 Louisiana State University students. The tests used included 5 different handball court performance tasks. Scoring is described for each area by diagrams showing positions on the court and the walls. The criterion used in correlation of tests was the total plus points scored by each student over his opponent in 23 games. The author concludes that the Power test is the best single prognosticator, and the best battery is the 30 second volley plus the Service Placement Test correlating with an  $r$  of .667 with total number of plus points scored.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

313. Hewitt, Jack E. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Achievement scale scores for high school swimming. *Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hlth.*, 1949, 20, 170-179.—The author has developed a series of 6 achievement scales for rating high school swimmers consisting of time, strokes, or distance for flutter kick, crawl, back-stroke, side stroke, breast stroke, and endurance swim. The tests were given in 6 high schools in the San Francisco Bay region to 647 girls and 446 boys. The author reports "that significant differences existed when comparing the data for boys and girls necessitating separate scale scores for each. . . . Reliability was determined by repeating the test without intervening instruction and product moment  $r$  for the retest follows: elementary back .96±.04; side stroke, .90±.01; breast stroke .93±.01; 50 yard crawl stroke .92±.03; and the 25-yard flutter kick .89±.02. The total raw battery test score was used as the criterion in absence of a reliable standardized test. Each event was then correlated with the criterion and validity established."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

314. University of Chicago. Reading Clinics. Clinical studies in reading. I. *Suppl. educ. Monogr.*, 1949, No. 68, xiv, 173 p. \$3.50.—Practices and research at the University of Chicago Reading Clinics during the academic year of 1945-46 are described. Selection of cases, diagnosis and remedial methods are outlined in detail. There were approximately 300 diagnoses of poor readers, and remedial treatment for 209 of these, ranging in level from the elementary school into college. The groups dealt with were intellectually, academically, socially, and economically superior to an unselected population. Some of the important conclusions were: standards for selection of cases must be flexible; the diagnostic plan used was effective; remedial training was effective with the majority of pupils; different types of appraisal of reading growth are desirable at successive levels of maturity; emotional maladjustments were closely allied with inadequate progress in reading; and binocular incoordination appeared to retard rate of reading at certain levels.—*M. A. Tinker.*

[See also abstracts 46, 128, 255, 364, 373, 377, 383.]

#### INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

315. Lyman, Howard B. (*East Texas State Teachers Coll., Commerce.*) Differentiating attitudes of students at two high schools by use of a school



attitude inventory. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1949, 9, 227-232.—The construction of a 90-item scale for measuring students' attitudes toward their school is described. This inventory distinguished between the populations of 2 schools which had markedly varied in the degree of cooperation and order shown in test-taking behavior. The most discriminating items are those which relate to the attitude toward the administration of the school ("most specifically, the principal").—*E. Raskin.*

[See also abstracts 135, 371, 388, 389.]

#### SPECIAL EDUCATION

[See abstract 303.]

#### EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

316. Fowler, Seymour, & Nelson, A. Gordon. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) A survey of interest in a proposed extension service in guidance. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 42, 700-703.—A questionnaire was sent to 305 principals of central schools in New York State to determine the extent and kinds of interest of these principals in a proposed extension service in guidance. The fact that 78% of those questioned completed and returned the questionnaire indicates a high degree of interest in the proposed service. Greatest interest was manifest in organization, administration and supervision of guidance and in group guidance activities. There was less interest in educational and occupational information.—*M. Murphy.*

[See also abstract 179.]

#### EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

317. Castore, George F. (Colgate U., Hamilton, N. Y.) An IBM machine method of grade-point prediction for use with large groups. *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1949, 9, 243-250.—This is a description of the use of IBM machines for individual prediction of academic grade-point average. The machine procedures followed in the solution of specific problems, e.g., the elimination of negatively weighted scores, obtaining prediction by direct addition, assigning and totaling weighted scores for each individual are given in detail. The method takes about 10 hours for one operator for a group of approximately 1500 students.—*E. Raskin.*

318. Findley, Warren G., & Andregg, Neal B. (Air U., Maxwell Field, Ala.) A statistical critique of the USAFI tests of General Educational Development. *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 47-60.—The 4 college level tests and the General Mathematical Ability test at the high school level were administered to more than 1000 junior Air Force officers. The correlation between scores on the tests and the amount of formal education was positive but low. This was presumably due to a selection of a large number of officers who had never attended college but who had high ability. Correlations of test scores with air school grades ranged from .36 to .55 with

social studies correlating highest. Analysis revealed two principal factors, quantitative reasoning and a combination of linguistic ability and motivation.—*M. O. Wilson.*

#### EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

319. Hamilton, Samuel L. (New York U.). The best way to learn to teach religion. *Relig. Educ.*, 1949, 44, 149-152.—This is a description of a summer workshop in religious education as a project of New York University and Riverside Church. Student teaching teams in various churches return each afternoon to Riverside to analyze, criticize and plan their work from day to day. The emphasis is upon practicums in laboratory schools where students have experimental teaching, and also on cooperation with parents of the children. The student teachers visit in homes and participate in evening meetings with parents in each church where a school is held. Students actually read more when so motivated than in traditional academic courses, for they have immediate use for it. They also make reports to churches and parents pointing out ways to improve the program and the attitudes of children and parents.—*P. E. Johnson.*

320. Nance, R. D. (Milwaukee (Wis.) State Teachers College.) Masculinity-femininity in prospective teachers. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 42, 658-666.—3 tests which, among other traits, purport to measure masculinity-femininity, were administered to 102 teachers college sophomores (51 male, 51 female). The tests used were: the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, the Minnesota Multiphasic Inventory, and the Guilford-Martin Inventory of Factors GAMIN. The purposes were to compare the results on the 3 tests, and to determine the M-F characteristics of the students. The correlations ranged from .28 to .51 for the men, from .20 to .22 for the women, and from .60 to .72 for both sexes combined. On all 3 tests both men and women students scored more feminine than the published norms for the tests. Among the students the music students were found to be most feminine. Masculinity-femininity was also studied in relation to personal data obtained by means of a questionnaire.—*M. Murphy.*

321. Ryans, David G. (U. California, Los Angeles.) The criteria of teaching effectiveness. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 42, 690-699.—Teaching is effective to the extent that the teacher provides conditions favorable to the development of desirable habits and attitudes and adequate personal adjustment of pupils. In general 2 empirical approaches to the criterion problem have been employed: ratings of teacher ability, and measurements of pupil change. The former has been used most frequently, but its reliability has been questioned. The second approach seems more acceptable to those who emphasize objectivity and experimental control. In practice the evaluation of teacher effectiveness by means of measurement of pupil change is difficult because other factors influence that change. Among these the most important are pupil ability and

motivation, and the methods by which material is presented.—*M. Murphy.*

322. Ryans, David G. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) The use of the National Teacher Examinations in colleges and universities. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 42, 678-689.—The National Teacher Examinations given annually may be used by colleges and universities in student guidance, as comprehensive and qualifying examinations, for purposes of institutional study, and in the placement of teachers. Tables are given to facilitate the interpretation and use of the examinations.—*M. Murphy.*

#### PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

323. Baumgarten, F. (*U. Bern, Switzerland.*) Contribution à la psychologie de l'ouvrier mécanicien. (Contribution to the psychology of the machine worker.) *Travail et méthodes*, 1949, no. 13, 32-38; no. 15, 28-37.—Thirty workers, with an average of 23 years of service, in a large Swiss manufacturing enterprise were interviewed concerning the affective values of industrial work for the individual. The attitudes evident in the responses are presented. In general it was found that while workers varied in their opinions concerning such items as night work, shift work, piece work, and payment therefor, etc., they had strong positive feelings toward their machines. This interview study emphasizes the importance of individual attitudes in the industrial situation.—*E. Katz.*

324. Dodge, Martin. Labor's fourth estate. *Personnel*, 1949, 25, 244-249.—The developmental importance of labor journalism is described. The union press is considered a highly influential medium which must be taken seriously by management. A study of labor's journalistic techniques might show industrial editors how to inject more vitality into employee publications.—*M. Siegel.*

325. Fraser, J. Munro. (*National Institute of Industrial Psychology, London, Eng.*) Personnel management in the hospital. *Hosp., Lond.*, 1948, 44, 393-395; 443-446; 503-506; 551-553.—The author discusses problems of personnel management in the hospital situation. Methods of job description, personnel interviewing and testing as a basis for selection, and problems of working conditions and human relations are presented.—*F. C. Sumner.*

326. Holmes, Jack A. (*Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.*) Occupational success of persons of limited ability as bidders, bidder leaders, and tally-men. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1949, 2, 229-236.—The General Clerical Abilities Test (AGO) was administered to a random sample of 128 employees from the Bin-Warehouse section of an arsenal. The group as a whole were low in ability, 75% falling into the lowest 7% level of a normal population. The few high scores were obtained by the supervisory employees of the group. However, half of the supervisors fell into the low test category. Even though the group as a whole was low in clerical ability, an *r* of .47 was obtained between total test score and Job-

Excellency Ratings. It is concluded that workers of limited ability can perform bin-storage warehouse jobs provided "(1) they are supervised by more intelligent workers, and (2) they possess at least the minimum amount of clerical ability," based on clerical test cutting scores.—*A. S. Thompson*

327. Horchow, Reuben. (*AGO, Washington, D. C.*) Personnel management must come of age. *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1949, 10, 163-166.—Personnel management tends to be pre-occupied with problems of procedure and to lose sight of its broader functions. Human and social needs are largely ignored in favor of attempts to select and classify on the basis of efficiency, or to maintain union-management "peace" on a superficial level. The personnel manager must supplement his knowledge of techniques with a knowledge of people and their motivations and with the establishment of sound policies at the top levels of management.—*H. F. Rothe.*

328. Leatherman, C. D. (*George Washington U., Washington, D. C.*) Training personnel executives in the Army. *Personnel*, 1948, 25, 46-48.—The importance of training personnel executives in the Army is pointed up, in terms of the following objectives: (1) placing the right man in the right job at the right time through proper man-job analyses, efficient classification, and careful assignment; (2) increasing his availability for work by protecting his welfare and controlling his absence from duty; (3) stimulating his desire to produce with adequate incentives; (4) increasing his capacity to produce through adequate training based on his intelligence, interests, and aptitudes; (5) utilizing him fully on essential tasks. The educational program of the Army is described, in this connection, and a plan outlined for business internships.—*M. Siegel.*

329. Sensor, Richard, O., & Martin, Mary Faith. [*Comp.*] (*California Institute of Technology, Pasadena.*) Survey of personnel practices in Los Angeles County. Pasadena, Calif.: California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, 1948. vi, 45 p. \$2.50. (CIT, Industrial Relations Section, Bulletin No. 14.)—This study was undertaken to provide employers with information on personnel practices in Los Angeles County, to experiment with a new method of making surveys, and to check the validity of the general assumption that personnel practices tend to follow an area pattern. The accumulated data is reported entirely in tabular form, and includes work schedules, premium pay, incentive pay plans, wage schedules, job evaluation plans, holiday pay, shift differentials, and union representation. The questionnaire used in the present survey is reproduced in its entirety.—*M. Siegel.*

[See also abstracts 347, 378.]

#### SELECTION & PLACEMENT

330. Brogden, Hubert E. (*Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.*) When testing pays off. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1949, 2, 171-183.—Selection tests may save money when selected workers produce

more than workers selected by less efficient methods. How much is saved depends on: (1) test validity, (2) selection ratio, (3) cost of testing. "If the selection ratio is low, a test of low validity will be as effective as will one of very high validity when nearly every applicant must be hired. On the other hand, the more applicants who must be tested to fill each job, the greater the cost of testing. The interrelations of these 3 factors are developed into formulas and presented in charts which show the relationship of savings resulting from testing to these 3 factors." The rationale of the formulas is presented in a technical section.—A. S. Thompson.

331. Gordon, Thomas. (*American Institute for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **The airline pilot's job.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 122-131.—The selection techniques of 5 major airline companies were studied. From the personnel records of 432 pilots, it was found that the difference between the eliminated pilots and the successful pilots on no one of the 8 selection variables was significant even at the 5% level of confidence. Methods of evaluating performance also were found to be inadequate. The job of the airline pilot was then analyzed in terms of its "critical requirements" and a table of the critical components is included.—C. G. Browne.

332. Muller-Thym, Bernard, J., & Salverson, Melvin, E. **Developing executives for business leadership.** *Personnel*, 1949, 25, 250-260.—American top management is placing development of its executive resources high on the priority list for action. The present article evaluates specific methods which are being used successfully in industry for executive development, and discusses certain basic aspects of program execution. Incentives, selection and appraisal, putting the program into action, and evaluation of effectiveness are described.—M. Siegel.

333. Pfiffner, John M. (*U. Southern California, Los Angeles.*) **Selection and development of supervisors.** *Personnel*, 1949, 25, 266-274.—It is stated that the basic approach to the selection of supervisors should be clinical in nature, taking into account all pertinent factors concerning the candidates. Tools that may be utilized in making a clinical diagnosis of supervisory candidates, such as pencil-and-paper tests of intelligence, personality and interest, employment interviews, personal histories, ratings, and a "stress" interview are described. The use of any single selection tool or device is to be avoided.—M. Siegel.

[See also abstracts 16, 301, 356, 361.]

#### LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

334. Bittner, Reign. **Developing an employee merit rating procedure.** *Personnel*, 1949, 25, 275-291.—The need for making merit ratings is described as unavoidable, and the problem of how to make the rating is presented. Problems in developing a merit rating procedure, training raters, using merit rating results, and recent trends in military ratings are

discussed. Reports of unpublished research studies are described.—M. Siegel.

335. Bradshaw, F. F., & Krugman, Herbert E. (*Richardson, Bellows, Henry & Co., New York.*) **Making the most of morale surveys.** *Personnel*, 1948, 25, 18-22.—A special conference technique for conducting attitude surveys is described which has proved effective in enlisting management interest and participation. The authors feel that higher management is too often interested in comparative surveys, in terms of "How do we rate?", instead of the more important question of whether morale can be improved at all, regardless of comparisons. The method calls for extensive and systematically organized contact between higher management and morale survey teams, and an exemplified use of the technique is presented.—M. Siegel.

336. Daniels, Parmely C. **Performance rating as you like it.** *Publ. Personnel Rev.*, 1949, 10, 167-171.—This is a description of the installation of a merit rating system by the Insular Government of Puerto Rico. Participating in the program were the Director of Personnel, the University, various personnel and executive offices, and the employees. A form was developed by the joint work of employees and their supervisors, listing job duties and performance standards, rather than required traits or characteristics. Consultation of employee and supervisor centers about behavior or performance, not about traits. "The principal purposes of performance standards are served by their preparation and continual use in day-to-day work relationships."—H. F. Rothe.

337. Eittington, Julius E. (*U. S. Air Force, Brookley Field, Ala.*) **Cutting the cost of the job evaluation program.** *Personnel*, 1949, 25, 291-294.—It is noted that the administration of a job evaluation program entails two primary expenditures: the salaries paid to the evaluation staff and the time spent by employees in furnishing job data to the analysts. A method of systematized group orientation and employee-prepared job descriptions is offered in order to reduce the costs and make the program even more efficacious.—M. Siegel.

338. Evans, Chester E. & Laseau, Laverne N. (*General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.*) **My Job Contest—an experiment in new employee relations methods. Part II. Management listens to its employees—the research job.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1949, 2, 185-227.—This is the second article of a series of 4 describing the My Job Contest at General Motors. In this 2nd article the research methods for analyzing the 174,854 entries and for reporting results to local managements are presented. The entries were analyzed and coded into 79 thematic categories according to content. Intensive study of a 10% sample of the entries was made in pilot studies. Employee reaction to the contest was determined by a questionnaire and interview study of 3 selected Divisions by the Opinion Research Corporation and it was concluded that "there were no essential differences between the employees who participated in MJC and those who did not." In addition, com-



parisons in terms of vital statistics were made between participants and non-participants. A comparison among the divisions was made, based on percent mention, for each of 58 selected themes. Reports to the division managements provided a comparison of the division with results based on total entries and led to local analysis to determine reasons for division differences and appropriate steps to be taken.—A. S. Thompson.

339. Hardt, Erich F. E. (*Retail Credit Co., Atlanta, Ga.*) The exit interview: a new approach. *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(5) 10.—Exit interview findings are likely to be erroneous, for 2 principal reasons: the departing employee in a formal office is likely to be ill-at-ease, and management often seems uninterested in hearing the entire story. The author urges: get out of your office, listen, take all the time needed, show him you do care to hear him and his whole story in his own words.—R. W. Husband.

340. Harris, Frank J. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) The quantification of an industrial employee survey. I. Method. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 103-111.—The procedure followed in developing a quantitative morale scale on returns from industrial employees is given. The final scale consists of 36 items, each item being assigned a D-value. Scores for the subjects are analyzed. The method used is recommended as valuable in other industrial situations.—C. G. Browne.

341. Harris, Frank J. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) The quantification of an industrial employee survey. II. Application. *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 112-113.—Comparative data from morale surveys in 1945 and 1948 are given to illustrate the following advantages of the technique used: (1) provides comparable data with which to compare the state of morale from time to time; (2) indicates specific areas in which a change of policy is needed; (3) provides a measure of the effects of changes made.—C. G. Browne.

342. Lindahl, Lawrence G. (*Todd Co., Rochester, N. Y.*) What makes a good job? *Personnel*, 1949, 25, 263-266.—There is no large-scale agreement on the relative importance of the factors underlying job satisfaction. Wages, security, working conditions, recognition and opportunity for advancement have been mentioned by various writers. The diversity of findings in the several studies summarized by the author indicates the need for an individual plant survey as the safest means of determining what workers really want. In general, wages are considered less important than is generally believed, and for the average man on a job, security and good working conditions seem to be important. The components of security are described, and the point made that security is a powerful builder of morale and efficiency.—M. Siegel.

343. Rice, A. K. The role of the specialist in the community: an illustrative study of the relations between personnel and executive managers. *Hum. Relat.*, 1949, 2, 177-184.—While calling upon a specialist to get aid is frequently acceptable, e.g., a

physician in illness, it occasionally involves serious problems. In industry, especially, one must consider the social structure of the organization into which the specialist will be thrust, and his role must be well defined, for him and those who will be forced to accept him as a consultant. Most frequently the problems facing consultants arise from a disjunction between the problems they are required to remedy and the methods available to them. Frequently one must recognize the amount of symptom-treatment functions assigned and avoid any drastic attempts to restructure the organization.—R. A. Littman.

344. Rothe, Harold F. (*Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc., Chicago, Ill.*) The relation of merit ratings to length of service. *Personnel Psychol.*, 1949, 2, 237-242.—Merit ratings and length of service data were collected in several laundries and under somewhat different conditions. Positive, negative, and negligible correlations were found between the 2 variables. From an analysis of the subtle factors operating in each situation it was concluded that "(1) there is no single fixed relationship between merit ratings and length of service; (2) lack of cooperation or of confidence or of understanding on the part of the raters may result in high positive correlations between tenure and ratings; (3) merit ratings that are used for pay purposes, and which are forced into normal distributions for each rater, may be invalid for criterion establishment and may be invalid for any objective except to justify raises to persons whom the rater has previously decided should receive raises."—A. S. Thompson.

[See also abstract 369.]

## INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

### INDUSTRY

345. Bartlett, N. R., & Sweet, A. L. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Visibility on cathode-ray tube screens: signals on a P-7 screen exposed for different intervals. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 39, 470-473.—Two bias voltages (screen brightnesses) and two turning rates were used in these experiments on the screen of a Plan Position Indicator. Empirical determinations were made of the minimum signal voltage for visibility of signal pips of various durations from .02 to 4.16 sec. Increasing the duration improves the detection of the pip, particularly in the case of the bright screen; and the slower turning rate also yields improved detection.—L. A. Riggs.

346. Bartlett, N. R., Williams, S. B., & Hanes, R. M. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) Visibility on cathode-ray tube screens. The effect of size and shape of pip. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 463-470.—A radar screen (Plan Position Indicator) was used to generate light patches (pips) which varied in angular (beam width) and radial (pulse length) size. Visibility, on a decibel scale, is proportional to the logarithm of beam width. At a low background brightness, visibility is also proportional to the

logarithm of pulse length. At high brightnesses, however, the latter relationship is not so direct, since a complicating factor of exposure time enters in. In terms of overall power considerations, the smallest pips are found to be most efficient for visibility.—*L. A. Riggs.*

347. Belfer, Nathan. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) **Professors and personnel.** *Personnel*, 1949, 25, 260-262.—It is stated that a growing need exists on the part of both industry and education to close the gap between the academic and the practical man. The author suggests that educators be recruited for responsible positions, and indicates such possible contributions as in actual problems of industrial relations, in keeping management informed of over-all trends and developments in the particular industry and in public relations. Given the chance, university people can put their specialized knowledge, highly trained skills, and broad understanding to work in the service of industry.—*M. Siegel.*

348. Chesler, David. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) **Abbreviated job evaluation scales developed on the basis of "internal" and "external" criteria.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 151-157.—Raters in 3 companies evaluated a standard set of descriptions for 35 salaried jobs on a standard job evaluation and on their own respective company manuals. The Wherry-Doolittle selection method was applied to the standard manual factor ratings submitted by the raters in each company, with total rating on the standard manual as the internal criterion, and the same method again applied but with total ratings on the respective company manuals as the external criterion. Out of a possible 12 factors, 8 were identified among the first 4 by all groups of raters. The striking feature of the abbreviated scales derived with external criteria was their dissimilarity, although there was a striking similarity of the abbreviated scales that emerged with the same internal criterion. This indicates differences among the company manuals, as analyzed in terms of the standard manual factors.—*C. G. Browne.*

349. Coombs, Clyde H., & Satter, George A. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) **A factorial approach to job families.** *Psychometrika*, 1949, 14, 33-42.—Correlations between the jobs were computed by a formula based on the number of common elements between 2 variables. 20 occupations, so treated as a sample, yielded a first-order general factor and four common factors. Implications for job analysis and the formation of job families are discussed.—*M. O. Wilson.*

350. Hutte, H. A. **Experiences in studying social-psychological structures in industry.** *Hum. Relat.*, 1949, 2, 185-192.—This reports an extension of an investigation into satisfaction in work. "The study was planned to provide only a rough 'clinical' orientation" and this is a preliminary methodological report. 8 investigators conducted interviews with individuals, groups, and supervisors and made group observations. Initial meetings with worker committees to introduce the study were held, and later general talks with employees in departments to be

studied were carried out. The 3 interview methods and the observations were carried out in the first department studied simultaneously and it "was apparently too much for them [the workers] and resulted in emotional disturbances," tensions and aggressions. Therapeutic measures remedied these bad effects. Individual interviews proved most revealing. In addition "tensions within the team of investigators" are described and it is concluded that a Lewinian orientation appears very promising in this area of work.—*R. A. Littman.*

351. Lawshe, C. H., & Farbro, Patrick. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **Studies in job evaluation: 8. The reliability of an abbreviated job evaluation system.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 158-166.—5 raters—2 management, 2 union employees, and 1 superintendent—evaluated 43 manufacturing jobs on the 4 items of the abbreviated scale. The abbreviated system gave a reliability coefficient of .98 for the 5 raters and showed the same pattern of reliability for total points and the individual scales as the Lawshe-Wilson study. Management reliabilities were higher than union employees. "Learning period" and "general schooling" were the most stable factors.—*C. G. Browne.*

352. Patton, John A., & Smith, Reynold S., Jr. (John A. Patton Management Engineers, Chicago, Ill.) **Job evaluation.** Chicago: Richard D. Irwin, 1949. xv, 316 p., \$4.00.—"The purpose of this text is to present an analysis of methods of preventing and eliminating inequities in wage rates and to discuss, not only the procedures involved in job evaluation, but the steps to be taken prior to and after the installation of a plan for job evaluation." There is emphasis on the practicalities involved in applying job evaluation principles. Of 12 chapters, the first 11 deal with job evaluation, the 12th with merit rating. There are numerous sample forms and charts. Thought-provoking questions are found at the end of each chapter. 39-item bibliography.—*S. G. Dulsky.*

353. Pilát, František, & Pachner, Petr. (Scientific Institute for Industrial Hygiene, Zlín, Czechoslovakia.) **Hluk a sluch v lehkém průmyslu.** (Noise and hearing in light industry). *Sborník lékařský*, 1944, 46, 106-144.—The noise level was determined, without a frequency analysis, on more than 1,000 occasions in plants manufacturing leather and wooden shoes, shoestrings, stockings, and automobile tires. About 400 individuals were examined audiometrically, using tone frequencies from 50 to 16,500 d.v./sec. In 14 young women, working for 2 to 3 years on shoestring looms, the average hearing loss in decibels at 200, 5000, and 12,000 d.v./sec. was 8, 27, and 7 before work, and 10, 54, and 10 after work. The hearing loss was generally most marked for tones of 4,000 to 6,000 d.v./sec. It increased with the intensity of the noise and the length of exposure. The recovery from auditory fatigue was relatively rapid, but on repeated exposure the process became only partially reversible. In a very noisy work environment a permanent decrement of auditory acuity

could be demonstrated after one month's employment.—*J. Brožek.*

354. Smalley, Harold E. (*U. Alabama, University.*) **New horizons in time study.** *Mod. Mgmt.*, 1949, 9(5), 11-13.—This is a description of a basic research project conducted by the Motion and Time Study Laboratory of the University of Alabama. The general objectives were to determine motion paths; measure those paths; determine the displacement of the body members involved; find an empirical relationship between the displacement and some other physical variable; ascertain the reliability and validity of the measurements; and evaluate the relative accuracy, ease of measurement, and limitations of the alternate measuring medium. A sample investigation in 30 students, with statistical results, is cited.—*R. W. Husband.*

[See also abstracts 37, 378.]

#### BUSINESS & COMMERCE

355. Beckley, Donald K. (*Simmons College, Boston, Mass.*) **Evaluating professional training through use of the partial epsilon technique.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 42, 641-650.—The effectiveness of college and graduate level training for executive positions in retailing was investigated. The strength of 3 factors was determined: (1) formal retail training, (2) retail work experience, (3) undergraduate college education, in relation to achievement on selected retailing objectives. The Kelley correlation ratio,  $r_k$ , was employed. Formal training was found to be more effective than work experience with respect to the objectives of: application of principles of retail management, interpretation of data relating to consumer needs, identification of retailing facts, comprehension of the nature of distribution. Subjects with 4 years of liberal arts education were found to be better prepared in the case of most objectives than those with 2 years of such education. The partial epsilon technique proved to be highly useful in dealing with the problem.—*M. Murphy.*

356. Husband, Richard Wellington. (*Iowa State Coll., Ames.*) **Techniques of salesmen selection.** *Educ. psychol. Measmt.*, 1949, 9, 129-148.—Studies (published between 1935 and the present time) dealing with the effectiveness of different methods of selecting salesmen are summarized. Results from the use of tests are, in the whole, not positive, with the exception of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank which shows promise. Interview procedures have also not proved to be effective in selecting sales personnel, although standardized interviews might produce better results. The most valuable method appears to be the use of a weighted scale of Personal History data. Since selling positions differ so widely, job analyses of specific types of sales work are a necessary part of research designed to improve the selection of salesmen. 27 references.—*E. Raskin.*

357. Kahn, D. F., & Hadley, J. M. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) **Factors related to life insurance selling.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 132-140.—

Data were collected on selling activities, personal history items, and psychological measures for 84 new life insurance agents in a course in life insurance marketing. It was found that (1) success during the first 3 months offers a better than chance basis for predicting later success; (2) significant differences between successful and unsuccessful agents existed on 5 selling activities items; (3) amount of insurance at entry was the only personal history item which differentiated significantly beyond the 1% level; (4) score on the Kuder or the Guilford-Martin Personnel Inventory did not differentiate successful from unsuccessful agents; (5) no significant differences were found in the mental ability scores.—*C. G. Browne.*

358. Kelly, James Francis, & Harrell, Thomas W. (*U. Ill., Urbana.*) **Job satisfaction among coal miners.** *Personnel Psychol.*, 1949, 2, 161-170.—Attitude interviews were made of 50 coal miners representing a sample of miners in a coal mining community in Illinois. Questions were directed to 8 topics relevant to job satisfaction. The results indicated that most miners were dissatisfied with their occupation, the dissatisfaction resulting from occupational hazard and unhealthful working conditions. 70% believed that mine management is fair. 64% had nothing but praise for John L. Lewis. Evidence suggests that "there is not a strong feeling among miners that they are underpaid but that continuing crises over wages in the industry are a manifestation of other things."—*A. S. Thompson.*

359. Locke, Bernard, & Grimm, Charles H. **Odor selection, preferences and identification.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 167-174.—69 college women were given samples of 8 perfumes and indicated whether they thought the perfume to be expensive or inexpensive and the odor to be pleasant or unpleasant. The mean percentage of correct estimations of perfume value was 55 (50% being chance identification) and the floral odor was identified with 23.5% accuracy. There was a tendency to select expensive perfumes as being inexpensive and to attribute unpleasantness to odors thought to be costly.—*C. G. Browne.*

360. Perloff, Evelyn. (*Ohio State U., Columbus, O.*) **Prediction of female readership of magazine articles.** *J. appl. Psychol.*, 1949, 33, 175-180.—For female readers, 5 variables arranged as follows in terms of their readership appeal: subject matter, sex of persons in illustrations, number of illustrations, proportion of opening pages devoted to text, and color of illustrations. Using multiple correlation and regression techniques, the accuracy of the predictions of future articles should fall within a 10% difference between predicted and actual starting readership per cents in about 68% of the cases.—*C. G. Browne.*

[See also abstract 16.]

#### PROFESSIONS

[See abstract 385.]



## UNPUBLISHED THESES

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